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VOLUME LIII.—NO. 51. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ORIGIN OF FAIR FIRES

Marshal Conway to Investigate Growing Mystery.

TRAMPS ARE NOT GUILTY.

Certain Kinds of Business That Might Be Benefited.

EXPERTS TALK OF THE CASE

Curator Skiff's Plans for Protecting Field Museum.

PANIC AT THE BISMARCK HOTEL.

Fire Marshal Conway decided yesterday to enter into as rigid an investigation of the recent fires at Jackson Park as possible. He spent the greater part of Sunday night at the grounds and came to his office yesterday thoroughly disgusted with the numerous fires and their mysterious causes. It is his intention now to have the Columbian Guards on duty at the park taken before Inspector Hunt, placed under oath, and their sworn testimony secured. For some reason there is a belief that the guards ought to know more about the fires that have taken place than the information thus far made public by them. They have seen quite a number of persons whom they thought to be incendiaries, but in no instance has a single one been captured.

"I shall make this investigation soon," said Marshal Conway. "It is the most direct method I see at present of getting at the causes of those fires. They are most peculiar, and I am unable to account for them."

Tramp Theory Abandoned.

The tramp theory has been abandoned by the close observers of the doings at the park. A tramp appreciates a place to sleep and keep warm as well as any one else, and what motive he would have in burning his shelter in midwinter is something the fire department is unable to divine. In fact the members do not think tramps have had anything to do with the fires.

"There is not reason any longer," said Chief Swenie, "in alleging that those fires were started by tramps. They want to protect their own roosts, and I have observed that the fires occur early in the evening or in broad daylight. In every instance the burning seems premeditated and growing out of a fixed desire. Now, a tramp could have nothing to gain by burning the structures. I would not say either that it is done by junk dealers, although possibly a portion of the ironwork which might be valuable as building material would be nothing but scrap iron if bent and twisted by the flames. It would be cheap enough then for certain junk dealers of the wealthier grades to handle it. But I am leaving this matter with Fire Marshal Conway."

Besides junk dealers who might have an interest in destroying the property, there is another element of trade that could profit by the destruction, and that is the lumber interests. This idea has occurred to President Rothermel of the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters.

Vast Quantities of Salable Lumber.

"I can see," he said, "that the vast quantities of lumber in those buildings, if placed on the market, would almost cause a stagnation of the lumber business at this time. There is little doing and the lumber there is cheap. Take the Spectatorium, for instance. That vicinity is a veritable lumber-yard, and almost any kind of timber may be purchased at a low rate there. What will it be with the lumber in all the great buildings accessible to buyers?

"Still it seems preposterous to say that Chicago lumbermen would do the burning. The situation, though, presents itself with considerable force to me. I don't think much of the tramp idea. No reason can be alleged why the tramp should burn his shelter. I do not know whether the Columbian Guards would start little blazes here and there for the purpose of demonstrating the necessity of retaining them on the grounds throughout the summer to protect the property. That seems harsh, too. But the fires have been started at a time when it was convenient to get the fire department to the grounds. I don't recall that any fire has been discovered at midnight or 3 o'clock in the morning.

"I have just returned from the East, and there was a general query there among insurance men and others as to the cause of these fires. I was asked for the reason, but of course could tender no explanation. To say the least, though, the blazes are peculiar in their origin."

Guarding Field Columbian Museum.

"I have employed Capt. G. M. Farnum, late Adjutant of Col. Rice, to organize a special guard for these premises," said Curator Skiff of the Field Columbian Museum. "He has chosen from the Columbian Guard the eleven First Sergeants that made the best record during the Exposition for intelligence, courage, and attention to business; and these men, under his directions, guard these premises day and night, within and without. They scrutinize everybody who comes close enough to be seen; they stand guard at the entrance; they exclude only a few people whom they have orders to admit, and they watch everything that goes on. I also have employed Capt. Michael O'Brien, an old fire dog of the city fire department, who can smell a fire five miles off, to keep a more scientific watch for fire. He has called to his assistance seven picked firemen of the department, and he and they go around day and night smelling for fire, inside and outside the building. They do their cooking here and eat here, and they have their bunks and sleep here. Three of them are on duty in the daytime and all seven of them at night. Now, between Capt. Farnum and Capt. O'Brien, it seems to me we ought to be tolerably safe.

"I have in the building three hose carts, or 'jumpers' as they call them, each of which carries from 300 to 500 feet of hose, and as hose is no account without water I have provided nine fire plugs, eight of which are in the building and one outside. I have also a fifty-five-gallon Babcock chemical fire engine on wheels and a twenty-four gallon Miller chemical fire engine on wheels, also twenty-eight Babcock hand chemical fire extinguishers. I have ordered a similar lot of Miller hand chemical fire extinguishers, so that if the water will not run from the hydrants we can fight a fire all day with chemicals.

Buckets Are Provided, Too.

"But I have not stopped here. I have distributed all over the building 150 buckets that are kept full of water all the time. You see a person may not have time to hitch hose or even go for a fire extinguisher. A bucket full of water may put out a blaze which in two minutes the whole Fire Department could not head off. So I have thought it well to use the old-fashioned fire bucket as well as modern apparatus, and these buckets are set near the radiators so that the water will not freeze.

"Marshal O'Malley has been engaged to visit the building several times every day. He looks all around to see that nothing is neglected. But for fear that we might have a fire that we could not cope with, I have had placed in the building a fire-alarm box connecting with the city system, by which I can summon every fireman and fire engine in Chicago.

"I have seen to it that there shall not be a coal fire in the building. We have steam heat, and the steam is made outside. I have prohibited the use of all oil, except signal oil, which is non-explosive. I have excluded all electric wires, except those for the arc lights, which are indispensable for patrol purposes. I have caused every ounce of trash in the building, on the building, and under the building to be removed. I have positively prohibited all smoking. I have ordered a special inspection of the roof, and put it in better shape than it ever was before to resist fire.

Killing Off the Rats.

"My opinion is that rats cause a great many fires; and we have been in danger of being overrun by rats. The buildings around us, which were infested with them, are deserted and are being torn down; and rats always go where there is human life. Our employés necessarily eat here and the rats smell the food and settle as close to it as possible. I have a first-class rat dog, two ferocious cats, and two of the slickest ferrets you ever saw. I also have twenty-five rat-traps set all the time and these are of every conceivable design. After a rat-trap has been in one locality awhile the rats get on to it and then I give them a new pattern that they do not understand. I have caught scores of them as big as a dog. The fact is I have caught or killed nearly every rat that ever came into the building. If there is ever a fire here you need not say the rats did it."

"What about the fire last Sunday?"

"We were never in any danger. There is a kind of opening on the roof, four inches square, called a louvre. The snow got to drifting through it and some one stopped it up with a piece of cheese-cloth. Now, by a singular coincidence, a spark from the Illinois Building fire lit in this cheese-cloth and set it on fire. But the place was lined with tin and the fire would have burned out without doing any harm. Some of the newspapers relate a great yarn about a man who ran from a distance and ascended to the roof and put it out. Well, it would have been put out anyway. I had four firemen on the roof at the time and they saw the blaze and put it out by the time it had started. Well, I am contemplating some other precautions against fire, but I will have to consult Chairman Higinbotham before I put them into execution."

Commissioner Best's Remedy.

South Park Commissioner Best said yesterday: "I have read in THE TRIBUNE of today that Col. Rice lays the blame of the fires at Jackson Park on the South Park Board and I am told that the editorial of THE TRIBUNE does about the same thing. Well, I am not reproaching myself much on that score and I do not think the board will take any blame to itself for the fires. Now, the only buildings the directors have turned over to us are the Leather, Anthropological, Forestry, and Woman's, the Colonnade, and some engine-houses and greenhouses. All these we have boarded up and preserved safely. It is absurd to hold us responsible for buildings the directors refuse or neglect to turn over to us. They keep the keys and send all sorts of people into them at will, and some of those people set fires. Let these buildings all be turned over to us and I will promise you will never hear of another Jackson Park fire."

Referring to Sloan & Co.'s statement that they had lost $4,000 worth of lumber by the burning of the Illinois Building Sunday and that the lumber in the Exposition building was worth more than other lumber because it had been seasoned, General Manager Graham said yesterday:

"I do not know that I could say this lumber was worth more than new lumber, because it had been damaged some by nails and from other causes. I think the seasoning it has got fully offsets the injuries received and that it is worth every cent as much as new lumber. If I were going to build a house I would just as soon put this lumber into it as any other. What lumber is worth is another question, and I could not say how much lumber in money Sloan & Co. lost by the fire."

FIRE PANIC IN THE BISMARCK HOTEL.

Women and Children Carried Down the Escape—Damage Slight.

A panic among the occupants of the flats in the Bismarck Hotel Building, Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, was caused by fire early last night. Mrs. J. W. White occupied one of the flats on the fourth floor. She has an infant a week old. She managed to put a wrapper over her scanty clothing and, babe in arms, to stagger to the hallway. There she fell in a dead faint. Fireman Murphy picked her up. Fireman Smith took the babe and they made their way to the ground by the fire-escape, which had just been erected Grocer Trolers took mother and child to his home near by. There is danger that the mother may not survive.

Mrs. J. Heaney and her two little children were on the second floor. They, too, were taken down the fire escape. Two ladies on the third floor came down the escape of their own accord. The others managed to get out, but few of them with anything of value.

The eastern end of the Bismarck Hotel building was converted lately into flats. It is of brick, four stories high, and has all the modern improvements. There were stores below and the flats were occupied by twelve families. The janitor, Joe Connors, was away from the building when the fire broke out. It seems to have started from the furnace. A few persons said they heard an explosion as of a bursting boiler. Agent Hotchkiss and Fire Marshal Green seemed to doubt this. When the fire was discovered the basement was all in flames. When the firemen arrived a 4:11 alarm was given, calling eight more engines. The flames were speedily subdued.

The shops in the vicinity were filled with the forlorn-looking occupants of the flats, each woman jealously guarding what small treasure she had been able to bring with her and shivering in scanty and insufficient clothing. Nearly all of them were able to go back to their apartments after the scarce was over. Mrs. Lee Harra lost a pocketbook containing considerable money. Mrs. Herman Frank lost her purse and Miss Corinne Joyce lost a purse with $30 in it. All are believed to have been taken by thieves, who also got two or three overcoats and some small plunder.

The building was owned by Rhodes & Jacobs of Philadelphia and is worth about $35,000. The damage was about $2,500, covered by insurance. On the ground floor, at No. 703 Sixty-third street, Crosley & Beers had a billiard hall, which suffered some $600 damage and was partially insured. At No. 705 Elisha White was just about to move in a grocery stock. His damage is $150. The second floor was occupied by F. Held, Mrs. Catherine Waters, J. Heaney, and Herman Frank; third floor, the families of O. Washburn, Mrs. Lee Harra, L. B. Schofield, and L. G. Schwanke; fourth, J. W. White, F. J. Grimm, William Ryan, and A. J. Leonard. Mrs. Waters and the Heaneys each suffered $100 loss, which was covered by insurance.

Agent Hotchkiss of the building complained of what he termed the want of adequate fire protection in that locality.

LIQUORS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Loss of $300 to Rubel & Penglase's Wholesale Store.

Rubel & Penglase's wholesale wine and liquor store at No. 76 Wabash avenue was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $200. The cause of the fire is said to be spontaneous combustion.

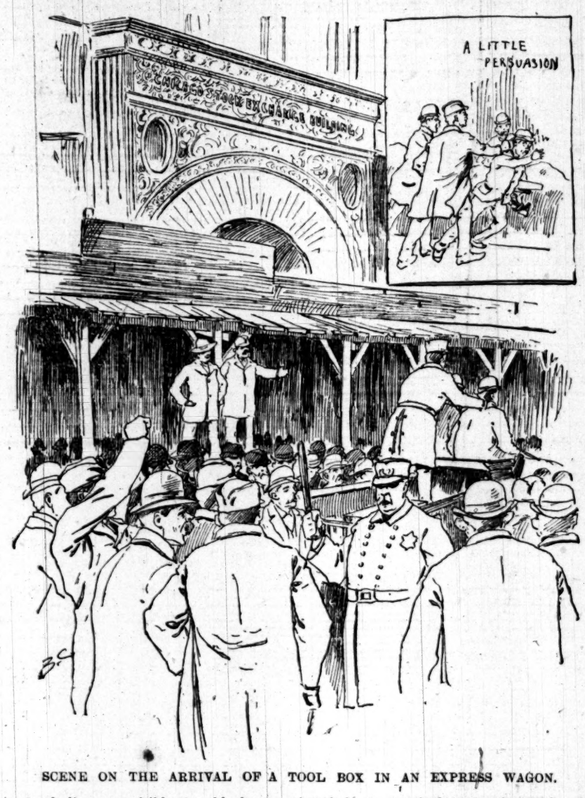
Fire in the residence of M. Matthews at No. 2634 Prairie avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday morning damaged the building to the extent of $300 and the contents $50.

STRIKERS ARE UGLY.

NON-UNION CARPENTERS ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Those Who Persist in Going to Work in the New Stock Exchange Building Are Beaten or Relieved of Their Tools—Several Small Riots Take Place—Supt. Martin, Armed with Two Revolvers, Takes Tools into the Building, but Is Assailed with Stones.

Several vicious assaults, half a dozen arrests, three broken tool chests, and any number of exciting rumors were chief features of the carpenters' strike yesterday. With the new Stock Exchange Building, at La Salle and Washington streets, as the central point of interest, evidences of agitation and high-strung feeling were visible two blocks away in all directions.



SCENE ON THE ARRIVAL OF A TOOL BOX IN AN EXPRESS WAGON.

For a few minutes last night the trouble assumed a serious aspect. At 9:30 o'clock Russell Martin, Superintendent of the building, drove up to the Washington street entrance with a wagon load of tool chests. Fifteen or twenty of the strikers undertook to prevent him going in. He kept them back, however, with a revolver in each hand. Just as the wagon was passing through the entrance one of the strikers hurled a piece of tiling at Martin and struck him on the shoulder. As soon as the Superintendent recovered from the effects of the blow he came out on the sidewalk, flourished a revolver, and threatened to shoot the first man who again attempted to interfere with him. The crowd dispersed, but soon collected again and threatened to break into the building. Pieces of

WATCHING THE ENEMY.

tile were slammed against the door. One of the office employés was hit in the side of the head and knocked down. Martin came out in the crowd again and would have been mobbed had it not been for the presence of four policemen who were sent over from Central Station. They drove the strikers away. Clubs had to be used in two or three instances to make them go.

Strikers Under Arrest.

A. L. Dittemar, Henry Martin, Henry Arthur, and James McCormick, strikers, are in jail under various charges. James Cooksey, Charles Braband, and William Estarnos, men who went to work yesterday morning for Falkenau Bros., were taken into custody last evening for disorderly conduct and locked up at Harrison Street Station, but their employers soon got them out on bail.

Just after the newly-employed carpenters knocked off work at 4:30 p. m. George Lickard, Fred Lickard, James Cooksey, Charles Humphrey, Charles Braband, and William Estarnos started for home. The Lickard brothers are tall and muscular young men. Each stands 6 feet 4 inches, and they are said to be amateur pugilists of some ability.

As this pair emerged from the closely guarded building and started across La Salle street some of the sentinel strikers shouted: "There they go," and started after them. The mob fell in and followed. Near the Tacoma Building the Lickards stepped into a cigar store. More than 100 men crowded around the front door while they were on the inside. In a moment they came out smoking, pushed their way through the throng, turned the corner, and walked east on Madison street, with four or five strikers making loud demonstrations behind them.

Mob and Workmen Clash.

As the mob moved along it rapidly increased in size until there were 500 excited men and boys running and yelling. Cooksey, Humphrey, Braband, and Estarnos were keeping as close to the two big chaps as they could. At Clark and Madison streets there was a collision and small riot. Some of the strikers assaulted Cooksey and Humphrey, who were armed with hammers, and who proceeded to use them. Just then three of the assaulted workmen were seized by the police and taken to Harrison Street Station, where they were booked on the charge of disorderly conduct. The strikers who assaulted them escaped. The tall, muscular Lickard brothers went on their way south unmolested. The strikers were advised to let them alone. They are coming back to work this morning.

In the meantime there was another fight going on at the Exchange Building. As Henry A. Irwin, aged 60, stepped out of the building, A. L. Dittemar hit him a terrific blow in the left eye. He fell heavily to the ground, was picked up, and carried into the contractors' office. Victor Falkenau rushed out and had Dittemar arrested, and will prosecute him on charges of assault and threats to do bodily injury.

The disturbances commenced at 7 a. m., when carpenters employed to take the place of the strikers commenced to put in an appearance to go to work. Fifty or more of the strikers stationed near the entrances to the building and on various corners were lying in wait for them. Every man carrying a kit of tools or a saw was accosted and ordered either to join the strikers or retrace his steps. Those who showed any disposition to disobey not only had their tools taken away from them but were invariably beaten and otherwise roughly handled.

One Workman's Face Cut.

A big German who came along carrying his tool chest was welted in the face with some kind of an instrument that cut three ugly holes in his cheek and chin. He disappeared and was not seen again. The strikers took his tool box over to their headquarters. By the middle of the afternoon they had ten or twelve tool chests stored away under lock and key in Secretary McCormick's office.

Before 9 o'clock there were 500 union carpenters in the streets ready to act on any proposition their leaders might make. Then the contractors appealed to Chief of Police Brennan for protection. Lieut. Dollard and ten patrolmen of the Central Detail were sent over to the building and placed on guard along the sidewalk and at the entrances. They had instructions to keep the walks clear, but the strikers were persistent and refused to "move on" until threatened with arrest.

At 7 o'clock a non-union man was about to pass into the building when a gang of strikers surrounded him and tried to persuade him to stay out. He would not be persuaded, whereupon James McCormick, a union man, grabbed his tool chest and threw it out into the street, while the others pushed him away from the door. McCormick was arrested, taken over to Central Station, and booked on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Just at noon a lively scrimmage took place in front of the Chamber of Commerce Building. Edward Fawcett, a new employé of the Falkenaus, was on his way to go to work and carried a chest of tools on his shoulder. A gang of strikers stopped him and immediately a crowd gathered around them. Some business-man in the crowd lost his temper, shoved Fawcett's box to the stone pavement, and broke it open. Both men were arrested and

PREPARING FOR AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

taken to the station, where they gave explanations of the affair and were released. At 2 o'clock Joe Spaight, an expressman, drove up to the building with Michael Quinn's tool-chest in his wagon. While Quinn was trying to open the doors to let Spaight drive inside Henry Martin and Henry Arthur, strikers, jumped up on the driver's seat and started to drive the team away. Before they could get through the crowd, however, Policemen O'Donnel and Moore had them under arrest for disorderly conduct and assault. Quinn declared he would prosecute the two men on a State warrant.

At 3 o'clock there were thirty-five carpenters at work in the Stock Exchange Building and the contractors said they would have 100 more today. "Every effort," said Victor Falkenau, "will be made to protect them. We expect to have enough police tomorrow to keep the strikers back so they cannot waylay our men." All arrangements were made yesterday to feed and lodge those who prefer not to expose themselves to assault. Twenty-five or more remained in the building last night.

The strikers took no action yesterday as a body. They will have a meeting today for the purpose of getting other labor unions engaged in the building trades to join them in this fight. Thursday they will have a special convention composed of delegates from unions within 100 miles of Chicago. It is said the officers of the national organization will be here then and decide whether or not to declare a general strike against what they term a threatened reduction of carpenters' wages.

The Scandinavian Union of Carpenters held a meeting last night and voted to assist the strikers with their support. Sentinels were kept on duty about the building all night, watching for incoming men and tool-boxes.

TRUST FACED BY FATE

ITS RIGHT TO EXISTENCE TO BE TESTED IN COURT.

Hearing to Be Held Which Will Decide the Future Movements of Attorney-General Moloney with Reference to Chicago Gas—Will Bring Quo Warranto Proceedings if It Is Decided That Action Can Lie—To Put an End to Stock-Jobbing Rumors from Wall Street.

Within the next two weeks quo warranto proceedings against the Chicago Gas company will be begun or a decision will be rendered that the information cannot be filed by Attorney-General Moloney. Col. John S. Cooper, who filed a petition with the former several weeks ago, praying that proceedings be begun, yesterday made an arrangement with Attorney-General Moloney for a hearing some time next week. Officials of the gas trust also visited Mr. Moloney and arranged to be represented by counsel at the hearing. Upon the evidence as disclosed in the papers filed and the arguments which will be made by Col. Cooper and the attorneys for the Chicago Gas company will depend the Attorney-General's action. This, the latter says, will be absolutely decisive, and will settle for all time, as he puts it, all questions regarding the possibility of attacking the Chicago Gas company on the ground that its existence is in violation of the laws of Illinois.

Quo warranto proceedings have usually been in the nature of ex parte proceedings. A preliminary hearing to both sides was said yesterday to be uncommon. Attorney-General Moloney says he has decided to grant it because of the interests involved. He exhibited yesterday a thick package of papers which had been left with him by Col. Cooper. He had not examined them, he said, and would not do so for several weeks.

Open Hearing of the Case.

"The hearing will be held at Springfield," he said. "I don't intend to have any star-chamber methods and the hearing will be open to the public, unless both sides should agree to have the doors locked. In that case it may be that their wishes will be regarded. I have granted this hearing because it seems to me proper the concern which I am asked to oust should have an opportunity to hear the charges made. The result of the hearing will determine my course. I am going to settle this quo warranto business for all time. If it appears under the law that the Chicago Gas company should be brought into court to show why its charter should not be dissolved then I will petition the court that such be ordered. If it appears that no proceeding will lie, then none will be taken. I will be guarded by my conscience and my understanding of the law. Whatever I do will put a stop to these constant stock-jobbing rumors of what my office is going to do in relation to the Chicago gas companies."

The petition prepared by Col. Cooper is a voluminous document. It relates the history of the Chicago Gas company and the circumstances which led to its formation. The principal of these was the decision of the Supreme Court defining the Chicago Gas Trust company to be an illegal corporation. The history of the reorganization of the gas trust as the Chicago Gas company in 1890 is given, and the methods adopted to retain the constituent companies as a compact entity are described. The stocks of the different companies were at that time deposited with the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit company of Philadelphia. The companies comprised the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel company, Suburban Gas company, Consumers' Gas company, Hyde Park Gas company, Lake Gas company, and People's Gaslight and Coke company.

How Certificates Were Exchanged.

The holders of gas trust certificates issued against the stocks named surrendered those certificates to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit company, receiving in their stead certificates issued by that trust company certifying that the holder held a certain proportion of the shares of the stocks of the Chicago gas companies and was entitled to his proportion of the dividends. The facts surrounding the organization of the companies were given and the agreement with the Philadelphia trust company was described. All of the various allegations made that, despite its change of form, the Chicago Gas company was still a trust were contained in the petition.

The papers were handed to Attorney-General Moloney three weeks ago. He promised at that time to look them over as soon as the pressure upon his office would permit. Col. Cooper and the interests he represents have been insistent that action be taken. The gas company, apparently convinced that Col. Cooper's movement was the beginning of a bitter attack, decided to ask for a hearing at the Attorney-General's hands before he took any action. President Billings said last night that W. J. Campbell would represent the interests of his company. It was reported during the afternoon that ex-Attorney-General Hunt would be associated with Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Hunt while in office brought the quo warranto proceeding which ended in the smash of the Chicago gas trust. President Billings said he understood that Mr. Hunt was to be associated in the hearing. Mr. Hunt, however, denied this, saying that he had heard nothing of it.

CHASKA ELOPES WITH A BUXOM SQUAW.

He Deserts His White Wife, Who Was Cora Bell Fellows.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Chaska, who was Cora Bell Fellows, who was married at Cheyenne River Agency three years ago to a Santee Sioux named Chaska, or Samuel Campbell, has found life with her dusky spouse unbearable and is now living apart from him in a small town in Southern Nebraska. Several months ago Chaska and his family went to reside on the Santee Reservation, a short distance up the river from Yankton, that they might enjoy the fruits of Chaska's Indianhood. Chaska is a Santee Indian, and, in company with children, receives a fat government subsidy every three months. After two months of life on the reservation Chaska suddenly disappeared, and it was discovered he had eloped with a young and buxom squaw. Mrs. Chaska, after waiting for his return for weeks, left the reservation with her half-breed children, vowing she would never live with Chaska again, and two weeks after she left Chaska returned to the agency and is now living there with the woman who accompanied him in the elopement. He says he is happy and wants no more to do with his white wife.

CORA BELL FELLOWS.

CHASKA.

C. E. Ward Frozen to Death.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—C. E. Ward of Duluth was found frozen near the Village of Merritt, on the Mesaba, this morning. Ward was a railroad conductor. He left Merritt Saturday to go to a claim he had taken up near the Hale Mine and succumbed to the intense cold before reaching his shanty. He was 29 years old and unmarried.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1894.

Weather for Chicago Today:
Cloudy and cold, northwest winds.

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JIM MITCHELL KILLS THREE MEN.

Furious Fight in a Depot at Houston, Tex.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The old Jaybird-Woodpecker political feud, which originated in Fort Bend County, had a bloody sequel in the Grand Central Depot here tonight. Among the passengers who alighted from a train were a man named York, D. Sutton, constable of Eagle Lake; Milton Sparks, and his wife, child, and brother, also of Eagle Lake. As soon as York stepped on the platform Jim Mitchell, who was in the depot, opened fire, which was as promptly returned, York falling after firing a second shot. Mitchell kept up his murderous fusillade until he had fired five shots. The result was that in addition to York being killed Sparks was shot to death, and Dan Gleason, an omnibus driver, was also killed. Mrs. Sparks, wife of the murdered man, was badly wounded, as was also a child she carried. A Mrs. McDowell, an aged woman, received one of the bullets and her chances of recovery are slim, while Sparks' brother received a wound. Mitchell was locked up in the city prison and there was considerable talk of lynching.

ANARCHIST WITH DYNAMITE IS TAKEN.

He Threatens to Blow Up the Court-House in Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—A sensation was caused at the court-house this afternoon by the actions of a man said to be an Anarchist, who threatened to blow up the building. He is now at the Central Police Station and is believed to be demented. The man's name is Frank Kobel. A week ago he called at the prothonotary's office and said he wanted justice from the government. His talk was rambling and wild, and he was dismissed as a crank. Today he called again and was turned away. At 3 o'clock he was discovered in the court-house with a paper filled with a light-brown powder. It may have been dynamite. He seemed to be making a fuse. Officer Wright asked him what he was doing. "I am after justice," the man said, "and I am going to have it if I have to blow up this building to get it." Wright then seized him, but he struggled so hard that three men were required to overpower him.

POOR BOYS FALL HEIR TO MILLIONS.

Fortune Left to Two Brothers at Spirit Lake, Ia.

SPIRIT LAKE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Two poor boys living in this county received word today that they have become wealthy. The boys are Ole and Knut Skattabo. Their parents were emigrants who moved into the State a number of years ago and barely succeeded in eking out a fair living. They both died while the boys were young. The boys had little education and have managed to earn a living by working for farmers in the county. They had only one living relative, an uncle who had gone West to seek his fortune, but had heard nothing of him for years. They were notified today that he had died, leaving them sole heirs to an estate worth about $2,000,000. They will probably go West at once to take possession of the property.

MEXICANS ROB A MONTANA STAGE COACH

Hold Up the Conveyance Between Deadwood and Miles City—One Under Arrest.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The stage coach which makes the trip from Deadwood to Miles City, Mont., was held up last night at 11 o'clock by two Mexicans. The driver was compelled at the muzzle of a revolver to give up all the valuables. The robbers carried off all the mail. Some of the mail packages are said to have contained large sums of money. The robbery was a bold one, occurring but two miles out from this city. A Mexican named Isidore who was spending money freely in the saloons and joints was arrested this morning and has been identified by the driver as one of the robbers. The other man has not yet been located, but the officers are on his trail and expect to have him soon.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Gov. J. S. Hogg of Texas is to be prosecuted for killing a deer out of season.

The boom-day million-dollar hotel at Middleboro, Ky., will be sold by the Sheriff March 12.

Juan Antonio Rael, an Indian charged with murder, was shot and killed at La Cueva, N. M., yesterday while resisting arrest.

Charles A. Gardner, the German comedian, who was reported dangerously ill of pneumonia at Milwaukee, has fully recovered.

Hackett, the Maine bond thief, has compromised with his prosecutors at Winnipeg, Man. The amount involved was $21,000.

Mrs. F. J. Adge and Mr. McDonaldson were fording a swollen stream near Colfax, Cal., when the wagon overturned. They were drowned.

Carl Bruner, living at Boswell, O., became violently insane Saturday night and attempted to kill his wife and child. He will be sent to an asylum.

L. Smith of the Smith & Brooks Printing company of Denver, indicted with Hadley et al. in the famous city hall boodling cases, has been discharged.

The Utah and Los Angeles Air Line railway company was incorporated yesterday under the laws of Colorado to build a line from Salt Lake, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. M. B. Davis, whose death occurred at Bosseau, Morgan County, O., Thursday last, left a letter showing he had forged notes and committed suicide to escape the penitentiary.

Billy Smith of Australia knocked out Dan Flaherty of Portland across the Mexican line from El Paso, Tex. Several thousand dollars have been subscribed in El Paso for the Corbett-Jackson fight.

The receivers of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louisville Consolidated railway have given notice that the interest due bondholders of the Evansville, Rockport and Eastern railroad Jan. 1 will be paid on and after Feb. 20.

LAST EDITION.

LAID LOW BY FIRE.

Norton Bros.' Immense Factory Burns to the Ground.

PROPERTY LOSS, $600,000.

Six Hundred Employes Are Thus Thrown Out of Work.

KEPT WITHIN FOUR WALLS.

Fierce Fight Is Made Against Flying Sparks and Brands.

IS FED BY OIL AND TURPENTINE.

The immense tin-can and japanned ware factory of Norton Bros., occupying half of the triangular block facing on Dock and Water streets and abutting on the river, was destroyed by fire last night. The blaze started at 11:30 o'clock, but it was 2:30 o'clock this morning before the flames were under control. Buildings on the other side of Water street and Wabash avenue were menaced by a high wind, which started at 1 o'clock, but persistent work by the firemen prevented the spread of the flames outside of the four walls of the Norton establishment. It took twenty-three engines and the two fire boats to conquer the blaze. The direct monetary damage is $600,000, but as 600 men and women are thrown out of work by the fire the loss is much greater than told by these figures.

The flames were discovered in the box department by Watchman Rose and were burning so vigorously that he did not attempt to cope with them. By the time he had turned in an alarm they had spread to the second floor and were feeding on the paints and oils stored there. Fire Marshal Green, immediately upon arriving, turned in a 4-11, and ten minutes later supplemented that with a special call for five engines. It was hard work getting to work, for there were no points of vantage from which the firemen could labor. The wind blew the water away from the windows through which the firemen endeavored to force the streams, and it was difficult to reach the fourth story, from which the flames were sweeping almost across the street,

Flames Fed by Oil.

On the fifth floor of the building was stored an immense amount of turpentine and lubricating oil, which fed the flames and made them unconquerable. It was feared that the oil would explode and demolish the entire structure, but no explosions occured. In twenty minutes after the alarm had been turned in the fire had spread from the box-room, where it started, until the entire rear of the building was a mass of flames. From the rear the fire rapidly ate its way to the front part of the building. The four upper floors went first and were soon a fiery furnace. The flames crept downward and finally engulfed the first and second floors, making all attempts to save the building of no avail. At 2:30 a. m. flames were pouring from every window of the immense structure. A five-story building occupied by the Kingsford Oswego Starch company and adjoining Norton Bros.' building on the east caught fire in several places on the roof and the entire interior was flooded by water. The loss to the Kingsford company by water is considerable. Sparks and embers from the burning building blew over onto adjoining structures and the firemen were compelled to run lines of hose to the tops of them.

Vessels Are Threatened.

Lying in the river directly behind the building were several vessels. For a little while they were in great danger of being consumed. A chemical engine was sent by Marshal Musham to watch these boats and keep down any blaze that might get started. The flames leaped from the windows of the burning building, reaching nearly to the boats. Half a dozen lines of hose had been run on to them, and until it became too hot the fire was fought from their decks. When the fire gained headway and it was seen that the building was doomed the Marshal ordered the men off the boats and the vessels were left to themselves. Fortunately the fire soon ate itself out in the rear and the vessels escaped with a scorching.

During the height of the fire, when the entire front of the building was a roaring furnace from street to roof, it was discovered that the roof of the San Diego Building across the street was on fire. Then there was a lively hustling on the part of the firemen to head off this fire before it gained any headway. They soon were on the roof with two lines from chemical engines and the fire was extinguished. To avoid a repetition of this incident half a dozen men were left on the roof to extinguish any cinders that might be dangerous. They had no easy time, as the cinders came down about them in showers and many large blazing brands fell constantly on the roof. They put out many of these brands that left to themselves would have been dangerous.

Soon after the fire was gotten under control the floors of the Norton Building began to give in. That added to the heat and fury of the flames.

Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread the firemen were unable to get lines of hose into the building and were compelled to fight the flames entirely from the exterior. The intense cold froze the water as it was blown back by the high wind, and the engineer and firemen were soon covered with sheets of ice. Icicles hung down from their hats and from the machines. The fire was in all respects one of the fiercest the department has had to contend with for some time.

A member of the firm, who gave the information only upon the condition that his name would not be used, as he said Oliver W. Norton, the President, was the only person authorized to talk, said the loss to the company would be $500,000. This was on the contents only, as the company does not own the building. He said the loss was covered by insurance, placed by a large number of companies. The Norton company, he said, was the largest in the world. It makes exclusively tin cans for the canning trade. It had a large factory at Maywood, where the machinery and other articles used by the company were made. Whether or not the company would rebuild he could not say until the members of the firm had held a meeting. He said he could not remember who owned the building, but the loss on that, if totally destroyed, must be $100,000.

Settled Without Pistols.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—Charles Kerr, on behalf of the *Morning Transcript*, and Leslie Combs, on behalf of Mayor Henry T. Duncan, this afternoon arbitrated the differences between the editors of the *Transcript* and the Mayor. Each side withdrew the objectionable statements made and what promised to be a bloody tragedy has been avoided.

WHITE WINS HONORS.

GROVER MAKES THE LOUISIANA SENATOR SUPREME JUSTICE.

He Creates Surprise by the Nomination, but by It Shrewdly Gets a Tariff Opponent Out of the Way—Dave Hill Said to Be Satisfied—Sugar and Coal Exasperate the Democrats—Bland's Free-Silverites Score a Point in Caucus—Shelby's Rhapsodies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—President Cleveland flies the flag of truce and the Senate accepts it. The nomination of Senator Edward D. White of Louisiana as Associate Justice was sent in this afternoon, and, in accordance with Senatorial courtesy, it was confirmed in executive session without reference to committee. The Senators were all full of expectation, because it had been whispered that one of their number was to be chosen and that Gray of Delaware was not the man. Not more than three or four of them had an inkling that it was to be White of Louisiana.

EDWARD D. WHITE.

The President's action met with pretty general approval. The Senate was just as weary as Mr. Cleveland of the unseemly wrangle over the Supreme bench. But it did not intend to have an unfit nomination made because of personal friendship or private animosity confirmed. So Senator White's nomination was received with something akin to gratitude. Even David B. Hill was satisfied. He did not seem to worry over the fact that the President deprived the Eastern circuit of a Justice by going South. The main thing was not to have an enemy put on the bench from his own section. Hill and White get along pretty well together. They were in sympathy on the silver repeal and on the proposed change in the Senate rules.

On Hawaii and the Supreme Court nominations Senator White has been one of the stanchest of the cuckoos, but he was just ready to break away from the administration on the tariff bill, so that the President really scores two points in putting him on the Supreme bench.

Not a Hide-Bound Bourbon.

White is in the prime of life and is apparently good for twenty-five years' work. His appointment gives the South and West a majority on the bench, but he belongs to the new school of Southerners, and is not a hide-bound Bourbon worshiping the fetich of State rights and living in the past. He made his reputation in the Senate by his fight against the anti-option bill. That showed him to be both a skillful debater and an able lawyer. His temperament is a trifle irascible, but not more so than several members of the court. It is said he is the first Roman Catholic member of the Supreme Court since the time of Chief Justice Taney.

Justice White will take his seat when the court reconvenes in March, after the February recess. A number of very important constitutional questions which have been put over by the court until they could be heard by a full bench will then be argued. Little is known here about his successor in the Senate, but as his term would not expire until March 4, 1897, there will be strife for the vacancy. The Louisiana Legislature does not meet till May, and in view of Louisiana's great interest in legislation the pending appointment of the Governor of that State will probably make a temporary appointment. The folks from down there say they have no idea who will be his choice, but when the Legislature comes to elect several of the Representatives will be candidates, among them Blanchard and Boatner. Justice White's resignation as Senator will be forwarded to the Governor without delay.

It was fully in accordance with the traditional courtesy of the Senate that a member of that body when nominated for a high public trust should be confirmed without reference to a committee; but still, when contrasted with the stubborn and prolonged contests that have successively taken place over the Hornblower and Peckham nominations, the prompt confirmation of Mr. White came as a refreshing surprise to the public.

In a Hurry to Confirm.

The haste of the Senators to show courtesy to their colleagues would not even permit Senator Daniel of Virginia to finish his speech on the Hawaiian resolution. Daniel, after an interchange of glances with his fellow Senators, announced that he would conclude his speech at a later time, and Senator Caffery moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The doors were at once closed, but the representatives of the press on the outside needed no confidential message from the interior to apprise them that the proceedings were in marked contrast to the scenes and incidents that attended the last two Supreme Court nominations.

Senator White was not at the Capitol, but was no doubt aware of the honor about to be bestowed upon him, although it was a surprise to every other man in the Senate.

The motion to confirm the nomination was made by Senator Pugh (Dem., Ala.), who made a speech eulogistic of the nominee, and was followed by Senators Hoar, Teller, Hill, and Caffery, all except the latter members of the Judiciary committee. Senator Hill said that while he regretted that the President had in his wisdom seen fit to go outside of New York for a man for the office, he was pleased that the choice had been made so wisely. The injunction of secrecy was removed from the confirmation of Mr. White and the fact made known officially.

The President sent for Senator White and his colleague, Senator Caffery, last night, and upon their arrival at the White House made known the purpose of his invitation for a conference. Mr. White, while expressing a deep sense of obligation, was much surprised, and was doubtful as to whether he should accept. He asked the President for time to consider, and although he and his colleague remained with the President until late at night he left without giving his assent. This morning when he and Mr. Caffery again called at the Executive Mansion he was still unable to say positively that he preferred the office to that of Senator, and it was not until the last minute before his departure that he gave his assent.

The belief tonight is strong in the Louisiana delegation in Congress that Representative Blanchard will be appointed by Gov. Foster as Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator White.

Crescent City People Surprised.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The people of this city were dumfounded to receive the intelligence of the elevation of Senator Edward D. White to the Supreme bench of the United States. Of course the selection of so worthy a son of Louisiana for such a high honor was commended on every hand except by a few sugar planters, who see in it a serious blow to the sugar industry, for which Senator White has been making such a hard fight. Some profess to see a move on the part of the President to remove one of the most powerful opponents of the tariff bill should that measure be reported to the Senate without a satisfactory duty on sugar. There is no doubt the bill would be imperilled by the opposition of the Louisiana Senator, owing to the small majority of the Democrats in that body. The sugar men are now urging on Gov. Foster the immediate appointment of his successor, and speculation is already rife as to who he will be. The names of ex-Congressman T. S. Wilkinson, Judge Charles E. Fenner, are those most prominently mentioned. Congressmen Blanchard and Boather are not likely to be named on account of their votes in the House recently in favor of the tariff bill which placed sugar on the free list and abolished the bounty.

Following are expressions of well-known persons on the nomination:

E. B. Kruttschnitt, nephew of Judah P. Benjamin—The Louisiana bar has always longed to see one of its members on the Supreme bench of the United States, but this is the first time that its desire has been gratified. Mr. E. A. Bradford was nominated as a Justice of the Supreme Court during the fifties, but politics interfered and he failed of confirmation. There is but one cause which may somewhat dampen the enthusiasm which all Louisiana men will feel at the honor which has been conferred upon the State, and that is that sugar will lose its most experienced friend in the Upper House.

President Murphy of the Sugar and Rice Exchange—It is a calamity to the State that Senator White should have been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court until the fight on sugar had been settled.

The Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, Nestor of the Louisiana bar—Judge White will not only be an adornment to the highest tribunal of the land, but his appointment meets a requirement that every Louisiana lawyer will hail with delight.

Judge S. D. McEnery of the Supreme Court—The appointment of Senator White is an excellent one. A civil lawyer on the bench of the National Supreme Court has long been a necessity. No better fitted person could have been selected.

In commenting on the nomination of Senator White the newspapers express satisfaction at the honor done the State in the selection of its able representative; and proudly assert that Justice White is the peer, physically and mentally, of any man now on the bench of the Supreme Court.

[Edward Douglas White will take his seat on the Supreme bench as the youngest of the Justices, and with the exception of Justices Field and Harlan he will enter at an earlier period of life than any of the other Justices, and will have the exceptionally long term of twenty-one years to serve before retirement. He was born in the parish of La Fourche, La., and was 48 years of age last November. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's, near Emmettsburg, Md.; at the Jesuit College in New Orleans, and finally at Georgetown College, D. C. He entered the Confederate army and after the war was admitted to the bar by the Louisiana Supreme Court and practiced his profession during the troubious years of the reconstruction period. In 1874 he began his political experience as a State Senator. Lapsing into the law again he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1878, but again turning to political pursuits he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Eustis, at present Minister to France, taking his seat March 4, 1891. By his appointment today he will leave a vacancy of two full years in his Senatorial term. The new Justice is a bachelor at present, but there is a well-defined rumor afloat that before the year expires he will espouse a well-known society woman who has been a brilliant figure in Washington.

Justice White comes of an historic family. Gov. Edward D. White, who presided over the destinies of Louisiana in the prosperous ante-bellum days, was his father. His family are all men of fortune and high social position. Justice White is regarded at the local bar as one of the most powerful forensic orators of the South, as well as one of the ablest civil law jurists in the country. He was until recently head of the firm of White, Parlange & Saunders. Mr. Saunders is the author of the Revised Civil Code of Louisiana, a noted work. Mr. Parlange was Lieutenant-Governor, then Justice on the State Supreme Court, and ten days ago ascended the bench of the United States District Court for this district. Justice White was mentioned for a seat on the Supreme bench upon the death of Justice Lamar, when Mr. Justice Jackson of Tennessee was named. Justice White is more than six feet tall, has a correspondingly fine physique, and his habitually smooth-shaven face lends him the appearance of an even younger man than he is in fact. He is a devout Roman Catholic.]

JOE SHELBY'S WARLIKE RHAPSODIES.

Senators Having Fun with the Nominee for Marshal in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Senators are having a good deal of fun over Cleveland's nominee for Marshal in Missouri. This is Joe Shelby, who ranked just a grade higher than Quantrell, the guerrilla. Joe Shelby was Vest's old commander, it was stated, and Vest was anxious for his appointment on that account. Shelby himself seems to have been a poet warrior. His descriptions of his own prowess are to be found among the official papers of the Confederacy contained in the rebellion records. Some one who has been digging into the records has found a mine of rhapsody and self-glorification. Some of the finest writing Shelby ever did, perhaps, was his report on the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. Listen to this:

Upon the eventful morning of the 7th, long before the sound of the bugle had died in the lap of dawn; long before the watching stars had grown dim with age, my brigade was saddled, formed, and their steeds, champing frosted bits in the cold, keen air of a December morning, ready and eager for the march. After advancing rapidly and without intermission for several hours I struck their trail, but with the passage of many feet, pressing with the footprints of invaders. There was no lagging, no break in the serried ranks, no straggling from the line, but each man grasped his gun with the strong, firm grasp and the stranger, wild looks of heroes and born invincibles.

Of course nothing else could have been expected than what did happen when these "born invincibles went thundering down the road, driving the frightened Federals before them like chaff before the winds of heaven." No, indeed, for Shelby says so. Still the rout continues. "Tramp, tramp, along the land they ride; splash, splash, along the lea; the scourge is red, the spur drops blood, the flashing pebbles flee."

Shelby marched under Marmaduke in the advance against Springfield, Mo., in January, 1863, and his report begins: "On the last day of December, 1862, when the old year was dying in the lap of the new, and January had sent its moaning winds to wail the requiem of the past."

Further on he says: "The storm increases, and the combatants get closer and closer.

"I heard the cannon's shivering crash,
As when the whirlwind rends the oak,
I heard the musket's deadly clang,
As if a thousand anvils rang."

DIVIDED BY SUGAR AND COAL.

Two Tariff Schedules That Sow Dissensions Among Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Coal and sugar proved too much for the Democratic members of the Finance committee today. After hours of wrangling they adjourned without having agreed to report the bill to the full committee tomorrow. They may meet in the morning again and decide that the report shall be made at once, yet the lack of harmony shown this afternoon gives little reason to expect such a course. Chairman Voorhees was given as authority for the belief that the bill would be laid before the Finance committee the latter part of the week, but there will be no surprise if it is kept under cover till the regular Tuesday meeting next week.

The sugar and coal Senators show no signs of yielding, and naturally those who want changes in the schedules of rates trail after them. The subcommittee has reported the bill to the full Democratic membership with sugar, coal, and iron ore on the free list and with no increases of importance in the linen and metal schedules. It has changed many of the rates in the cotton schedule from specific to ad valorem. It stands by its work, but is willing to admit of one cent a pound on all sugars and possibly 30 cents a ton on coal. The sugar and coal Senators spurn those concessions, and the free traders are not quite ready to bolt into the Finance committee in the face of this opposition and then trust to party loyalty to keep the kickers from joining the Republicans and recommitting the bill. But as soon as they can get their courage up to that point in will go the bill.

It was noted that the President in nominating Senator White of Louisiana for the Supreme bench came to the aid of the committee, for White was one of the men to bolt if sugar were not given 1½ cents per pound. Now White is no longer dangerous and the test on recommittal will come before Louisiana sends his successor to Washington. A little more encouragement of this sort and the free traders will have no fears. Senator Hill was before the committee Saturday, and in a set-to he had with Voorhees the New York Senator discovered how strong the free trade current is. Gorman, in spite of his default talk, finds the same thing. The speculation that a caucus of Democratic Senators will be held to pass on the bill is premature until the measure is actually reported, but when its provisions are known one may be called.

MUST ACT ON THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

Bland's Followers Get the Bulge on Eastern Anti-Silver Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Eastern Democrats must take their medicine. Bland's seigniorage bill will be kept before the House to the exclusion of all other business until action is taken on it. The silverites got a caucus called this afternoon after the adjournment of the House and 130 of them attended it. The Eastern Democrats staid away, and are in no way bound to the action of the caucus. But they will have to take notice that it adopted a resolution that the seigniorage bill must be acted upon and made faces at them for staying away and for filibustering.

More significant than the resolution adopted was one for a compulsory count of the members. Patterson of Tennessee and other Democrats actually had the courage to indorse ex-Speaker Reed's plan of counting a quorum, and only the presence of Speaker Crisp kept the Democratic caucus from adopting it. Mr. Crisp was not ready to have the Democratic majority in Congress abase itself during his term, though he knows the time is coming when a quorum-counting rule will be adopted. The only thing certain is that the spectacle this Democratic House is making of itself renders impossible any Democratic Congress for years to come having the chance to count a quorum.

In the caucus there was a dreary wail from the free coinage Democrats who voted for the repeal of the Sherman act and who now want a chance to square themselves with their silver constituents by passing the seigniorage bill. Springer of Illinois wept the loudest among all the mourners.

The Filibuster in the House.

The struggle to secure a quorum to order the previous question on Mr. Bland's motion to close debate on the silver seigniorage bill was resumed today. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) came forward with a new device for preventing filibustering in the shape of the following amendment to the rules:

That to Paragraph 1 of Rule 15 be added a clause as follows: "But it shall be in order at the conclusion of the second roll-call for any member to inquire of the Speaker if a quorum has voted, and if the Speaker answer in the negative to suggest that any member, naming him, is present and has not voted, and thereupon the Speaker—who may then cause the doors to be closed—shall direct the Clerk to again call the name of such member and record his vote; and this proceeding may be continued until a quorum shall have voted. And if any member be thus called after a third time, and being present and not excused from voting shall not vote the Sergeant-at-Arms shall, by direction of the Speaker, bring him before the bar of the House, and his name shall then be called once more and his vote recorded. But if he still refrain from voting his name shall be recorded as that of a member present and refusing to vote, and for every contempt of the House of which a member shall be guilty by thus refusing to vote the Sergeant-at-Arms shall deduct as a fine the sum of $50 from the salary, pay the same into the Treasury of the United States, and report such action to the House.

The proposed amendment was referred.

Bland's Appeal.

The next call developed the presence of 251 members, and the vote again recurred on Mr. Bland's motion. Bland appealed that it was not fair for opponents of the bill to ask for indefinite debate and then filibuster when the time came for taking the vote. He should persist, he said, until a vote on the bill was taken. The motion again failed for lack of a quorum—150 to nothing—a loss of five votes compared with the preceding roll call.

After other futile roll calls Mr. Tracey moved that the House adjourn. Lost, 154 to 65. Mr. Tracey, pursuing the filibustering program, moved that when the House adjourn today it be to meet Wednesday. The point of order was raised that pending proceedings under the call a motion to fix a time for adjournment was not in order. After some debate the Chair sustained the point of order.

The Republican and Democratic opponents of the seigniorage bill then refused to vote on the demand for the previous question on Mr. Bland's resolution to arrest absentees. Mr. Reed made the point of no quorum, but the occupant of the chair, Mr. Dockery, ruled that a quorum was not necessary. The motion then recurred on the adoption of the resolution, which resulted 116 to nothing. Mr. Reed again made the point of no quorum, and in the midst of some excitement explained that in his opinion the law required a quorum to pass a resolution whose execution lasted beyond the adjournment today. After an exchange of shots between Mr. Reed and Mr. Hatch the Chair overruled the point of order and declared the resolution carried. Thereupon Mr. Bland moved to adjourn and the Democrats went into caucus.

Caucus Resolutions.

Mr. Boatner presided at the caucus and advocated a resolution to instruct the Committee on Rules to bring a rule to compel members to vote or be fined, but the caucus adjourned pending a vote on the resolution. Messrs. Bryan, Bland, Bynum, Springer, Williams (Miss.), and Hatch advocated the passage of two resolutions (offered by Mr. Bland) and in the course of speeches some very caustic reflections upon the action of the Western filibustering Democrats were indulged in. The resolutions, which were as follows, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the pending bill (the seigniorage silver bill) shall be the special business of the House to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

The second resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS, Thirty-two Democratic members are now absent from the city; and,

WHEREAS, Twenty-eight Democratic members of the House present in the city intentionally failed to vote on the pending silver bill, thus breaking a quorum;

Resolved, 1, That it is the duty of every Democratic member of this House who is now absent, unless his absence be for sickness of himself or family, immediately to return to the discharge of the duties of his office.

Resolved, 2, That it is the duty of every Democratic member of the House to attend the daily sessions thereof.

Resolved, 3, That it is the duty of every Democratic member of the House to record his vote for or against the pending silver bill to the end that a quorum be obtained in order that said bill may be speedily disposed of and the House may proceed with the consideration of other pressing business.

The Democrats who were in the city but refused to attend the caucus will, if the declaration of Mr. Tracey is an indication, refuse to be bound by its action. Mr. Tracey, however, asserts now that even if the bill is brought to a vote in the House on the opinion is not shared by the Democratic House leaders, who still positively affirm that the passage of the bill is only a question of time. They expect twenty-two Republican votes, nine Populist votes, and with a full Democratic attendance, 160 Democrats, which would leave them a margin of twelve over a quorum.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Work in the Patent Office Reported to Be Well Advanced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—That the work of the Patent Office is less in arrears than at any time in the last seven or eight years is shown by a statement prepared by Assistant Commissioner Fisher. It shows that, while seven years ago one division was between six and seven months in arrears, now the greatest in arrearage in any division is four months. Then there were more than 10,000 applications for patents on hand, while the number now pending is about 6,500. The work of the office relating to designs and trademarks, of which there are only sixty-three of the former and forty-nine of the latter pending, is less than a month in arrears.

New Western Postmasters.

Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed at the following Western points: Illinois—Avondale, W. H. Kennedy. Iowa—Climax, Mrs. S. L. Beckwith; Mount Union, J. A. Scales; Walker, R. L. Hassell. Ohio—Salesville, G. W. Brill; Winona, B. F. Camp. Wisconsin—Frankesville, Orville Greene; Hustisford, Henry Rex; Merrimack, J. H. Smith.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: G. W. Pratt, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; John M. Hodgin, Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; William M. Desmond, Marshal for the Northern District of Iowa; John L. McAtee of Oklahoma, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma Territory; Lytton Taylor, attorney for the District of Alaska.

Washington Brevities.

Senator Sherman of Ohio, who has been ill for several days, was again in his seat today.

The House bill limiting the indebtedness of Salt Lake City, Utah, was passed today by the Senate.

James Lombard, Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph, Mo., having refused to resign, has been dismissed.

A memorial from citizens of Maine protesting against putting lumber on the free list was presented today by Senator Hale.

It is believed that Mr. Kilgore of Texas will in future insist on quorums being present at night sessions of the House when private pension bills are to be acted on.

The available cash balance in the Treasury today is $138,211,840; national bank notes received for redemption, $398,301; government receipts, internal revenue $762,487, customs $460,083, miscellaneous $74,954.

Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back to the House the Tawney resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for certain information regarding some suspended pension cases with a favorable recommendation and it was passed.

Senator Voorhees has received from Boston a huge petition in book form for the passage of the Wilson bill, which he will present in the Senate tomorrow. It is accompanied by a letter from the Chairman of the Executive committee of the New England Tariff Reform League.

The Chicago Tribune.

COMBINATION COUPON.

This coupon is received for any Pictures or Books issued by "The Tribune" in accordance with the terms printed from time to time with the different offers. Dates are changed daily and coupons must be different, but need not be consecutive.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

HESING GIVES FACTS.

NEEDS OF THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE OGGENTLY STATED.

At a Hearing in Washington He Shows the Necessities of a Change from Existing Methods—He Argues for a Larger Building, an Additional Force, and Consolidation of Suburban Offices—Friendly Tilt with Assistant Postmaster-General Jones—Pertinent Statistics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Postmaster Hesing and Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones had a good-natured war of words at the hearing today before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, growing out of the conference of Postmasters on the subject of increased postal facilities in the large cities. Mr. Hesing thought the system under which business is transacted by the Postoffice Department was radically wrong, inasmuch as nothing was left discretionary with the Postmaster. He argued in favor of a change from existing methods, and this brought Mr. Jones to the rescue of Postmaster-General Bissell and the department generally. Members of the committee seemed to enjoy this episode, which varied the monotony of a routine meeting, both principals being well equipped with facts. In support of his allegations against the present method of conducting business Postmaster Hesing cited the Christmas rush at the Chicago Postoffice, when an additional force was absolutely indispensable for the prompt and proper transaction of business. Had he been given the power to employ men when an emergency like that quoted had arisen it would not have occurred that several days after the extra force could be dispensed with an order came from the Postoffice Department making an allowance as had been suggested. In his talk before the committee Postmaster Hesing made a very favorable impression and when he began to quote statistics he showed himself to be posted on all details of his business.

Will Talk Again Tomorrow.

It having been suggested that Mr. Hesing should appear before the Public Buildings and Grounds committee of the House, an arrangement to that end has been perfected by the members of the Chicago Congressional delegation. Accordingly Mr. Hesing will have a talk with the revisory committee of that body tomorrow morning, when he will go over other ground than postal facilities. "It will be my purpose," said Chicago's Postmaster, "to place before that committee all the facts regarding the condition of the public building in our city. Not only will I urge an improvement of postal arrangements, but I shall endeavor to convince my auditors that all branches of the public service requires looking after, and particularly in the matter of accommodations in keeping with the importance of their duties. Here is a city with postal revenues aggregating four and a half millions of dollars annually, with a building not in keeping with a fourth-class town. There is urgent necessity for reform in this direction, and the amount asked for by our Representatives in Congress is not a penny in excess of our actual necessities."

When the President learned that Postmaster Hesing was at the Capitol he expressed a desire for a talk with him, and Mr. Thurber has made arrangements for an interview tomorrow before the Cabinet is convened.

Mr. Hesing's Argument.

There were present at today's hearing Postmasters Dayton of New York, Carr of Philadelphia, Sullivan of Brooklyn, and Johnson of Baltimore. Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn described the inconveniences under which the offices labor from being compelled to secure the approval of the department before any contingent expenditures be made. Then Postmaster Hesing of Chicago spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Obedient to a telegram from Mr. Carr of Philadelphia I appear before you today in behalf of Chicago; in behalf of better postal facilities. I must at the outset offer an excuse for my inability to plead the cause of the great Western metropolis; to do justice to the pressing needs of our city, for the reason that I have been the Postmaster of the second city of the United States, and of the fourth largest in postal importance of the world, for six weeks only, and it would appear like supererogation on my part to attempt to inform you fully about a business employing 2,100 persons, which has for its customers not less than 3,000,000 people.

The immediate proposition under consideration is, I understand, the recommendation of the Postmaster-General that "these offices that are the postoffices in the ten leading cities of the country should be placed in a class by themselves and appropriations made for them by Congress, and without the intervention of rules and methods as to allowances that are applicable to other postoffices." If this suggestion as a whole should not meet with favor then at least urge it for the Cities of New York and Chicago. I feel that this recommendation should be adopted at once, for the reason that upon the efficient management of these offices the efficiency of the postal service of the country largely depends. The greatest concentration of the railway mail service of the country is at Chicago, hence its importance as a receiving and distributing point is out of proportion to its postal revenues or the number of local patrons. It needs further special attention by reason of its expansion of territory and the number of those offices within the corporate limits, there being fifty-eight in all. There should be no hesitancy, therefore, to make such direct and needful appropriations as will enable us to bring these offices up to the highest standard of efficiency.

Conditions to Be Considered.

You must bear in mind that the topographical conditions to begin with in Chicago are different from those of any other city. We cover 200 square miles of territory, only seventy of which are served by the free delivery system. We have 900 miles of paved streets and 2,000 miles of unpaved streets, so that in many portions of Chicago during certain portions of the year it is impossible for the carrier to get about except at a great disadvantage, and he cannot be expected to make schedule time. No city in the country has so many high buildings in which there are so many offices.

I make bold in saying that in the territory of Chicago bounded by the river and Twelfth street, the river and the lake there is more business done, more letters delivered, more second-class matter, than in the same space in any city in the world, not even London excepted. Within this territory is contained every bank, every hotel, every railroad depot, every publishing house, every jobbing house, and, with rare exceptions, 1,500,000 pieces of mail matter are handled by the Chicago office from the district. The average citizen who knows nothing about this busy center can, of course, never fully comprehend its importance, and unless told of these facts must necessarily believe that the number of carriers as well as the clerks in the office are sufficient in number.

Other and possibly the most serious disadvantages under which we are laboring are the wretched sanitary condition of and the insufficiency of space in the old wreck called the Custom-House, in which employés of the Postoffice are compelled to work for the government and at the same time to work out their lives.

This building, gentlemen, is a disgrace to the Government of the United States. It is an architectural absurdity, the breeder of disease, inadequate in every respect, and most cruelly inadapted to the habitation of man. A certain percentage of the force is always sick not only because the sanitary arrangements are defective and have been condemned but because light, which adds so much to man's cheerfulness, as well as air, which contributes so much to man's efficiency, never enter into the workroom of the distributing department.

Danger of Disaster.

Men are actually compelled to work where no human being ought for one moment to be allowed to remain. Men are compelled to stand from twelve to fourteen hours breathing the very miasma of death, and are expected to do work with an accuracy and rapidity that cannot be surpassed. More than one young man has found his death in the basement of Chicago's Postoffice, and the government must answer in more than one case to an unhappy family which has given up one of its members in the cause of the postal department.

This state of things applies not only in the general office, but it applies as well to very many of the stations, where no attention whatever is paid by the hardened citizen either to the health of the postal employés or to the efficiency of the service, because he feels Uncle Sam is always good for the rent. I honestly believe that at least 10 per cent of the energy of our employés in the office, as well as in many of the stations, is lost because of insufficient accommodations, both on account of lack of space, lack of working room, as well as on account of the unhealthy condition of the quarters assigned to the men.

Having presented to you facts and figures relating only to Chicago, and as I trust I have convinced you of the absolute necessity of larger appropriations to do justice to our service, I come to the question directly under consideration—namely, the making of a special and separate appropriation for the larger offices.

At present there is no elasticity whatever in the appropriation; there is no judgment whatever left to the Postmasters distant, as in the case of San Francisco, over 3,000 miles, and at the end of seven days receive an answer: "Your favor of ——has been received and will be duly considered"? In this department, where, more than in any other, time is money, it is radically wrong that when an additional clerk is demanded or some small expenditure necessitated the community should be kept waiting for days and weeks and the service thereby got into disrepute, the Postmaster and the department censured.

Big Revenue from the Office.

Official figures show that Chicago has the largest increase of per cent of the gross receipts of the ten largest cities for the year ending June 30, 1893, which is a little more than 18 per cent, while the next largest increase is St. Louis, with but 10 per cent, and New York only 8 per cent. The percentage of expense to gross receipts in Chicago for the same period was only 35 per cent, while in New York it was 36 per cent, in Boston 41 per cent, and in Brooklyn even 69 per cent.

The cost per capita of the free delivery service in Chicago was $1.11, New York $1.38, Philadelphia $1.13, and in Boston, which is one of the most thickly settled cities and has the best paved streets in the country, $2.34. The total receipts of Chicago during the year 1893, including the fifty-eight independent postoffices, were $4,863,000, and the expenses $1,300,000, thus leaving a net revenue of $3,063,000, or about 37 per cent of the total receipts were consumed in expenses, leaving 63 per cent as showing the profit in this office, a showing which I do not think has ever been equaled anywhere.

Last year, notwithstanding that during eight months the country was visited with the most serious financial difficulty ever known (I will admit that during six months of this year we had the World's Fair), the increase of receipts over the year previous was more than 10 per cent, a showing most remarkable. I believe every other office showed a decrease.

What Chicago needs to perfect the service, and when I say perfect I mean it as far as it is possible to do it until we introduce the pneumatic tube system, which works so admirably in London and Berlin, and with us it is not very far off, is, in the first place, including the $50,000 placed at the disposal of the Postmaster last month, an additional annual allowance of $161,000 for that territory now covered by the free delivery system.

As I stated before, our quarters are so cramped in the present building that no larger force can be advantageously employed. For that reason, at certain hours late in the afternoon and early in the evening, when the great mass of mail matter begins to arrive at the office about 4 o'clock for the purpose of leaving on the early evening dispatch, it is utterly impossible to handle this mail, and day by day much matter must of necessity be left over. This amounts daily to nearly 1,000,000 letters and forty tons of second, third, and fourth class matter. This allowance of $161,000 will provide for 110 carriers, with the necessary horses, wagons, and car fares, and four main receiving stations with the necessary clerks.

For Consolidation of Offices.

In addition thereto we ask for an allowance of $150,000 for the purpose of providing for satisfactory service and for the abolition of the fifty-eight independent postoffices now existing in the 120 square miles of territory within the corporate limits of Chicago not served by the free delivery service at present. This would provide for 150 carriers, twenty subpostal stations, ten stations with the necessary clerical force. In other words, then, a total additional appropriation of $311,000 will provide for Chicago with what it needs and with what we believe in all justice it can demand.

If the receipts in the future should not increase in Chicago, which, however, is out of the question, and the expenses should remain the same, we would have total receipts of $4,863,000 and total expenses of $1,956,000, or less than 40 per cent, which would be less than the percentage of expense to gross receipts in the Cities of Boston, which is 41 per cent; Pittsburg, 44 per cent; San Francisco, 48 per cent; Philadelphia, 59 per cent; and Brooklyn, 69 per cent, while the same relative per cent of increase of receipts for the year 1894 over 1893 that the year 1893 had over 1892, and with the extension of free delivery as proposed I no not see why it should be the case, the percentage of expense of 1894 over 1893. I would guarantee, would be no greater than 1893 over 1892, and the government would still have a profit at our office of $3,000,000.

What is most necessary, however, is a new building. Do what you will, appropriate as much money as you can, the impossible quid pro quo can never be obtained while our working force in the building must labor under every possible and conceivable disadvantage. Give to the second city of importance in this great Republic a building erected with an eye to usefulness and adaptability, of modern construction, providing the necessary air and light, recognize the importance of the great commercial interests of the boundless West, give us the appropriation asked for and I pledge you an honest and economical administration of affairs; one that will bring credit to the government, and that will look not only to establish but maintain the commercial importance of Chicago and to make her reputation in the management of postal affairs and the manner of handling her mail second to no city of the world.

For this, gentlemen, I plead and ask your kindest consideration. I return to you my thanks for your careful attention, and that will look not

Two Department Bills.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones explained to the committee two bills which the department had drawn, embodying alternative plans for enacting the project into law. The first provides the regular itemized appropriations for the offices of the country, exclusive of the ten largest, and that the advances for these ten should be made by Congress direct to the Postmasters with authority to disburse the moneys only for specific purposes named, clerk hire and free delivery. All expenditures should be accounted for by vouchers. Monthly statements of expenses should be furnished the department and before the beginning of the fiscal year Postmasters should furnish estimates of expenses for the year.

The second bill would authorize the department to turn over to Postmasters of offices with receipts exceeding $600,000 their pro rata share of the appropriation in quarterly installments, to be disbursed within their discretion, for the purposes specified in the bill, reports to be returned monthly and vouchers quarterly.

The Assistant Postmaster-General said that the department had no choice between the two plans.

EXPECT THE APPOINTMENTS TODAY.

Word Received That Russell and Lawler Will Be Named.

Advices received at the City Hall yesterday from Washington contained the information that the long delayed Federal appointments in this city were to be made today. It indicated that the appointees would be Martin J. Russell for Collector of the Port and Frank Lawler for Marshal. President Cleveland is said to have honestly desired to appoint John W. Arnold of Lockport Marshal to please Senator Palmer, but the advent in Washington of Postmaster Hesing brought about a change of heart, which was strengthened by the confirmation of Senator White as Supreme Court Justice, and now the President, having got all he wants for the present, turns a ready ear to the Hopkins people and will take their advice as to the disposition of the Chicago offices. That is what those on the "inside" said at the City Hall yesterday.

Jacob W. Richards, who wanted the office of Collector, got back from Washington yesterday. He said:

"I went to Washington at the solicitation of friends, and my chances had been declared by the President himself as good as Russell's. They were as good up to last Thursday, the reason being that the President wanted Senator Palmer's assistance in confirming Peckham. As soon as that question was settled he went back on Senator Palmer and me. Saturday morning, when Senator Palmer called on the President in my behalf, the President went over the whole ground again, dwelling on the fact that a great pressure was made on him to appoint Russell, and wound up by offering me the Appraisership. Well, I flatly and peremptorily declined it, and gave the President to understand that I was to be Collector or nothing. I am not a candidate for Town Assessor. I would positively not refuse a nomination as Assessor if it came to me unsolicited and with comparative unanimity. It is a thankless job at the best."

CHIEF SWENIE THREATENS TO RESIGN.

He Doesn't Want the City to Cut Down His $6,000 Salary.

Fire Marshal Swenie objects strenuously to the proposed reduction in his salary to be made by the 10 per cent cut which the Finance committee says must be made. He now has a salary of $6,000 a year and says he earns it by harder work than any other department chief has to do. He has to be at his office nights, and be on call at all hours, and thinks this should entitle him to some especial consideration. "I will resign before I will accept any such reduction," he said last night. "New York has a Board of Fire Commissioners, three of them, who get $5,000 a year each, and a Superintendent at $6,000 a year, and I have to do practically the same work as all four of them. I think it an injustice to cut my salary under the circumstances." Police Superintendent Brennan is also objecting to the proposed reduction of his $6,000 salary. It is said the policemen, who already have issued a protest against any reduction of their salaries, are now making overtures toward a combination with the Watson gas ordinance Aldermen whereby, if the Aldermen will oppose any reduction in their salaries, the police will give these Aldermen their active support at the polls.

M'KANE TO SING SING.

SIX YEARS' SENTENCE GIVEN THE GRAVESEND BOSS.

He and His Henchmen Astounded at the Severity of the Punishment—Some of the Latter Shed Tears in Court—The Convicted Man Protests His Innocence at the Last—Cashier Thompson Tells on the Stand the Wrecking of the Madison Square Bank—News of Gotham.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Six years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison was the sentence passed today upon John Y. McKane, the once great boss of Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay. Both McKane and his friends were appalled, for they had expected the minimum punishment of two years on account of the recommendation of the jury for mercy for the convicted man.

The scene at the sentencing of McKane was more impressive even than that at his conviction last Thursday. Today Gravesend poured out cohorts of men determined to stand by their chief till the last. The court-room would not hold all the loyal followers and tears fell in many parts of the court-room. Michael P. Ryan, the school principal at Sheepshead Bay and

JOHN Y. M'KANE.

one of the indicted election inspectors, cried without restraint. Tears fell from the eyes of Morton Morris, one of the inspectors, and Sheriff Buttling, who stood over the prisoner, looked as if he had lost his best friend.

When the case was called Col. E. C. James moved for a stay pending appeal before sentence should be passed, but the motion was denied. Col. James moved for arrest of judgment on the ground that the acts charged did not constitute a crime. This was also denied. Then McKane's lawyer moved for suspension of sentence during good behavior. This motion was denied. McKane's counsel next asked for an extension of time before sentence was passed, but Judge Bartlett refused to grant it.

Deputy Attorney-General Shepherd then moved that judgment should be made. McKane was then called to the bar and asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Straightening himself up, McKane, who was now ashen, said: "I don't know that I have anything to add to what I have said. I want to say that I have never done anybody wrong that I know of. I want to say further that I never counseled or advised the commission of wrong or transgression of law." Judge Bartlett then passed sentence upon the prisoner.

Supreme Judge Edgar M. Cullen just before 10 o'clock tonight signed an order for the prosecution to show cause before himself at special term Friday morning why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued upon which a motion for a new trial in the McKane case may be favorably entertained. The order was coupled with a stay of the execution of McKane's six years' sentence until a decision is rendered in the present application. The order was presented by George W. Roderick. Armed with the order Mr.

WILLIS TALKS BACK.

REPLY TO PRESIDENT DOLE'S REMARKABLE LETTER.

Attempt to Show That the Executive of the Hawaiian Government Was Mistaken in His Assumption That the Minister Was Likely to Use Force to Restore Queen Lil—Press and People Sharply Criticise Grover and Gresham—Daniel Speaks for Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The President today transmitted to Congress another chapter in the volume of Hawaiian correspondence, including dispatches which arrived from Hawaii at San Francisco Feb. 10 and reached the State Department Saturday morning. Following is the message of transmission:

To the House of Representatives: I herewith transmit copies of certain dispatches recently received from our Minister at Honolulu.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The following is the correspondence in detail, save those portions already printed:

[MR. WILLIS TO MR. GRESHAM.]

SIR: The first anniversary of the provisional government was celebrated last Wednesday, Jan. 17, in accordance with the program set forth in dispatch No. 28 of Jan. 16, by public recention, military parade, illuminations of executive building, and a mass-meeting at night. None of the foreign representatives participated in the observance of the day. No salutes were fired from the American, English, or Japanese war vessels in port. The day passed with no disturbance. The representatives of foreign governments acted upon the instructions of their own governments and upon their own responsibility, with the distinct disavowal on the part of the representatives of the United States that its action was either intended or desired to control theirs. Frequent editorials similar in character to those inclosed, many of them severely reflecting upon the President of the United States and his Secretary of State and also upon Mr. Blount, have appeared in the daily press. As the Hawaiian question is now pending before Congress, and as the feeling here has been very intense, I have not thought proper thus far to take any official notice of them. I would be glad to have instructions from you upon the subject. Very respectfully, ALBERT S. WILLIS, E. E. and M. P.

The inclosures relative to the celebration have been fairly anticipated in the Associated Press dispatches from San Francisco, but from the additional details furnished it appears there are ample grounds for the Minister's complaint that the Hawaiians have been indulging in severe criticisms upon the Minister and his government. The reports of the speeches show that everywhere they abounded in talk of annexation, which they confidently expect is to be the outcome of the present conditions. Chief Justice Judd, in his speech, said: "We wish no permanent government or anything else that does not lead to annexation; no change which does not make for that; no republic but the great republic." And President Hosmer said: "Annexation is manifest destiny and we are bound to have it." Even the Portuguese contingent have banners with the motto: "America is Our Goal."

Willis' Reply to Dole.

The second letter in the correspondence is dated Jan. 19, and is merely a letter from Mr. Willis to Secretary Gresham, transmitting President Dole's letter and his reply, without further comment than that, "It will on my part end the correspondence on the subject." The Dole letter (in regard to Mr. Willis' attitude, showing the intention to use force) has already been published. Mr. Willis' reply to it bears date of Jan. 19, and is as follows:

The Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., which was in reply to mine of the 1st. The only question of practical importance arising out of the present correspondence was, whether the United States war vessels were at the time your letter was written objectionable to your government. Certain language which seemed to convey that idea was in a subsequent note of Jan. 18 withdrawn, thus, as I am pleased to know, leaving their peaceful and friendly purpose without question. In addition to the above there were statements which were, as I thought, unjust, in that the sole responsibility for the recent disturbed condition of this community was attributed to me, the diplomatic agent of the United States. In your last communication you expressly disclaim any intention of charging me or my government with intent to produce the results or conditions described in the communication of Dec. 27. Your first letter contains a similar assurance, coupled with the statement that your government is reluctant to believe that this condition of affairs was contemplated or expected by yourself or by the President of the United States." In view of the above, a reply to your last communication may not be necessary, nor would one be made except from the desire of my government to have the good will and friendship of the people for whom you speak, which result will, in my opinion, be advanced by an explanation of several matters therein referred to.

Answering the Specifications.

With the hope that I may be able to convince you of any misapprehension I shall now briefly consider the "specifications" furnished by you which refer to my "attitude," "language," and "public communications" since arriving here, and which in your judgment show that I "intended to use force." Your last communication embraces many topics that are not irrelevant to the above inquiry, but are not proper for me to discuss. Referring to matters occurring before my arrival I do not feel at liberty to discuss further than to say that they were not at the time given the unfriendly construction now imputed to them, nor do they, except in a very remote degree, bear upon your statements as to "purpose to use force." I come to the paragraph which quotes certain expressions from an interview in a local paper of the 16th of last November. As this does not involve my "attitude" I have this to say: The subject matter of the interview and the circumstances out of which it arose were known to you at the time. In the forenoon of Wednesday, Nov. 15, the Hon. S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, notified me in person that there were rumors of an attack that night or the ensuing night upon the executive building. The government did not credit these rumors, but there were many people who had apprehensions upon the subject, in consequence of which, as he informed me, the regular guard had been increased and one of the volunteer companies would be ordered under arms for the night. I remarked: "The Japanese Consul-General, the English Minister, and other foreign representatives have already called to say that their people are apprehensive of danger to-night, and have asked me, as the only representative whose government has war vessels now in port, to protect their people. The friends of the Queen also are apprehensive as to her safety. I do not wish to interfere in any way with your domestic affairs, except with your approval. If you do not object, however, I will publicly announce that the United States will cooperate to prevent mob violence. I will also state that there will be no communication to your government from the President of the United States for several weeks." Dr. Damon replied thanking me for the offer and saying that he could see no objection whatever; that such an announcement would go very far toward allaying excitement and relieving general anxiety.

As to Calling Out Volunteers.

In reply to the question as to whether the order calling out the volunteers could not be rescinded, he said that he would go immediately to the executive building, but was afraid it was too late to make any change for that night. The following evening I met Mr. Damon at a dinner given by Capt. Barker on board the United States flagship Philadelphia, when he expressed his hearty appreciation of my action, and said that the effect of the interview which you quote had been greatly to relieve the apprehensions of the community as to mob violence. On the following morning you called me in (together and being informed of the preceding facts and, that as stated in your letter, you expressed your satisfaction and approval of what had occurred. The representatives of the foreign government and many prominent citizens expressed themselves to the same effect. The action taken was meant and understood at the time as in the interest of peace, humanity, and good order, and will after this explanation no longer, I hope, be considered an evidence of hostility.

Paragraph 13 contains extracts from remarks published in a local paper of the 17th of last November purporting to have been made by me to a "delegation of the American League" and which you accept as correct. I state now that nothing was said on that occasion which was intended or which could be construed into an unfriendly sentiment towards you or your government. As to the written communication the language used will answer for itself.

The Minister at this point quotes the reports of his interview with Dole and Attorney-General Smith.

You further, in Paragraph 15, refer to your communication of Nov. 29, "Revoking the general permission heretofore granted to the United States forces to land for drill." You assigned no reason for such action, and I know of none. You were, however, promptly notified that such privilege would not thereafter be exercised, and to this day no armed soldier of our government has been landed here for that or any other purpose. Under our Constitution, as you are well aware, Congress alone has the power to declare war. As the President distinctly announced that he would only act "within the constitutional limits of executive power," he precluded the idea of using force and affirmed his declaration of Nov. 1, delivered through Secretary Gresham, not "to do anything which would cause injury to life or property of anyone at the islands."

Drills on the War Vessels.

If these "visiting citizens" who describe the preparations, drills, etc., aboard our naval vessels had made inquiry of the officers in command, their apprehensions would have been promptly allayed by the information that what they saw on that Friday they could have seen on any third Friday in the month, it being the usual "squadron routine drill," viz.: "Boat drill, fire party, arm and away," requiring the "packing of knapsacks," and other preparations which you detail. I append two letters of Rear Admiral Irwin, of the 13th and 17th inst.:

"No different preparations for landing have ever been made since I assumed command of this squadron, than those made by my predecessor, Admiral Sterrett, which were intended to suppress riot and to protect the lives and property of Americans and Englishmen."

2. As to the stoppage of shore leave, he explains:

"I did, as a matter of precaution, suspend liberty to the crews until I could ascertain whether it would be prudent to permit them to land without danger of collision. After coming ashore and having satisfied myself on that point, which I did in less than an hour, the order was revoked by telephone.

"3. On the 18th of December, as the excitement on shore was very great and as quite a mob had gathered at our usual landing, I gave orders for our officers to wear their uniforms on shore, which is the usual precaution taken in foreign countries in times of great public excitement. It is proper to add that I had been informed by Capt. Rooke of the British cruiser Champion that he had given a similar order.

"4. The great guns of the Philadelphia and Adams have never been loaded since their last target practice at sea. The usual harbor drills have been kept up, as required by regulations, the exception being that our men have not been landed for the purpose of drills since my assumption of command.

"5. The reply quoted as made by the officers of the Philadelphia that no one on board knew what orders would be received should convince any reasonable person that no order had been given."

The Admiral says in conclusion: "As you are aware, I have studiously avoided doing anything that would have a tendency to increase the excitement prevailing in Honolulu, and I distinctly state that the naval force under my command is in no way responsible for the feeling now existing."

The only warlike preparations seem to have been confined to one day, Dec. 15, and these, as just shown by Admiral Irwin, were not subject to an unfriendly construction.

Praises the Naval Force.

In this connection it may not be improper to mention the conduct of our naval forces during the trying circumstances succeeding the 24th of last November. The many rumors as to their purpose of landing and attacking your people, the feeling of resentment naturally resulting from the honest belief by a large part of the community that such was their intention, the opprobrious epithets that were freely employed, brought about such a dangerous and critical condition that for a time, as Admiral Irwin states, it became necessary for all our officers going ashore to wear their service uniforms as a protection against insult and attack. During the whole of this unfortunate and regrettable situation the demeanor of both officers and men was one of forbearance and self-control. I desire to state that the only communications of a political character which I have had with the Queen were limited to three occasions. The sole purpose of these negotiations were, as you know, to secure proper guarantees from the Queen as to life and property of all connected with the overthrow of the monarchy. These having been secured I then, under the instructions of the President of the United States, presented his decision setting forth the reasons therefor and submitting to your government for its voluntary action. Mr. Carter was invited by me to the last interviews with the Queen, Dec. 16 and 18. He knew nothing until then of the interview of Nov. 14. As a native Hawaiian of American parentage whose character for integrity and intelligence was acknowledged in the community I considered him a proper person to be present.

You state: "It was the almost well-nigh universal belief in the city that you were about to attempt to land the naval forces of the United States to enforce the execution of the President's policy." My answer is that my government one month prior to the time referred to had given you information negativing the idea of using force, and had authorized the publication of such information to allay any such apprehension. Furthermore, as frankly admitted by you in this correspondence, "your government did not itself" entertain this apprehension.

Touching the statement in paragraph 22 that your government was refused permission to forward "Hawaiian Government dispatches" by the dispatch boat Corwin, it is only necessary to remind you that the naval officers of the United States and the public generally were denied such privilege, and that no influence of unfriendly feeling should therefore have been drawn. Moreover, at the time your letter was written, you were aware of the fact that for the accommodation of your government the Corwin had been delayed over half a week.

Requests for Landing Foreign Troops.

As to the requests referred to in paragraph 23 of the British Minister and Japanese Consul-General for permission to land troops, they were, I am informed, precautionary measures against possible mob violence. This permission is still outstanding, and is not now required. It is now in my judgment, proper evidence of a hostile purpose on the part of our government.

In reply to paragraph 24, and also to a clause in your letter of the 27th, I have the honor to state upon the authority of a letter now in my possession from the diplomatic agent of Japan that it is a mistake in supposing that his offer of protection was confined to "prominent American supporters of the provisional government," or was based upon the fear of "American invasion." Mr. Fujii says in his letter: "Many of my neighbors were nervous and excited, being afraid of some sudden acts of lawless people, and I deemed it proper to say to them that in case of immediate need (his residence being in a somewhat distant part of the city) my consulate was always at their service, as a good friend and neighbor."

My answer to paragraph 25 is set forth in my reply to paragraph 19, which shows that all the communications with the Queen were fully and, I trust, satisfactorily explained to your government.

In paragraph 26 you quote from my address of Dec. 19, submitting the views of the President upon the Hawaiian question, a respectful suggest that there is in this address no intimation as to the use of force.

Your paragraph 27 states: "Upon the 23d of December I replied to the foregoing communication in the negative. Up to the time of sending you my communication of Dec. 27, no further communication had been received by me from you, and no assurance had been received that force was not to be used, nor what your further instructions were concerning this government."

Let me call your attention to the fact that at the time your answer was delivered I notified you that I would forward it to Washington, and that nothing would be done by me until further instructed. To this your reply was: "That will be very satisfactory to our people."

Touching Social Courtesies.

Your paragraph 28 states: "During your nearly two months' residence in this city you and your family have declined the customary social courtesies usually extended to those occupying your official position, and deputed ground that it was not deemed best under existing circumstances to accept such civilities." In reply, permit me to say that the course of conduct referred to was prompted by considerations of a purely social significance, was adopted not towards the provisional government alone, and was intended to leave all persons, after the disclosure of the views of my government, free and unembarrassed, to determine for themselves the relations they desired to hold to me and to my family.

Thus, without unnecessary comment, I have considered and endeavored to explain those portions of your correspondence which bore upon the question of the "purpose to use force" and the responsibilities arising therefrom. Yours most respectfully, ALBERT S. WILLIS.

Feb. 2 Mr. Willis writes Secretary Gresham as follows:

In my dispatch No. 10 of Dec. 9, 1893, transmitting an interview with Col. C. B. Wilson, former Marshal of the kingdom, reference is made by him to a list of special and supplementary advisers whom he had selected and among whom were many of the most prominent and influential citizens. It was not claimed by Mr. Wilson, as far as I am informed, that the selection by him was with the knowledge or consent of these gentlemen, some of whom, in the daily press, and others to me in person, have so stated. Among those are the Hon. Rich F. Bickerton, First Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court; the Hon. W. Austin Whiting, First Judge Circuit Court; and the Hon. F. A. Schaefer, who explicitly disavow any knowledge of the said list, and state that the use of their names was entirely unauthorized and unwarranted. The same disavowal is made by the Hon. A. G. M. Robertson, the Hon. Paul Neumann, Messrs. James H. Boyd, Henry Smith, Thomas R. Lucas, W. M. Cunningham, and others. It is doubtful whether any of those whose names are on the lists were informed of the fact.

The correspondence closes with a notice of a draft for salary by Mr. Willis Feb. 3.

ANOTHER CUCKOO NOTE IS HEARD.

Daniel of Virginia Speaks Against the Provisional Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Hawaiian resolution was called up today in the Senate, and Senator Daniel (Dem., Va.) took the floor in support of it. The sugar interests, he said, had played a large part in this revolution. If Queen Liliuokalani was a woman of the questionable character now charged by her opponents why was it that the treaty suggested and framed by the friends of the revolutionist committee made provision for annually paying $20,000 for her maintenance? The President, said Mr. Daniel, was fully within his constitutional warrant in all that he had done. People called Mr. Blount a spy. But there was nothing secret about his appointment. Referring to the efforts of the provisional government to have accorded to it that deference and respect that were due to a great government, Mr. Daniel said that the Harrison administration had treated it as a vagrant to be put in the calaboose as having no visible means of support." He denounced Mr. Stevens, and, speaking of the landing of the troops under the plea that they were to protect American life and property, Mr. Daniel said that neither was threatened at the time, but the excuse was to be put in "cold storage," to be taken out when needed. The facts were that the Queen surrendered her crown only after assurances that her appeal would be passed upon at Washington, and this assurance, too, had been given by a representative of the revolutionists.

CHICAGO SPOILSMEN MUST WAIT.

Grover Will Send in the Nominations When It Suits His Pleasure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Not today. Perhaps tomorrow. If not then, maybe next day, or next week, or next month, or next year the Chicago offices will be filled. They had been scheduled for today, which was a sure hint to the knowing ones that they would not come in. John W. Arnold routed Senator Palmer out of bed before breakfast because the old Senator was reported to be happy in the belief that his recommendations would still be followed. At any rate he declined to cut loose against the administration until he had evidence of treachery. John Donnelly of Woodstock, his original candidate for Marshal, has been lost in the shuffle, and the Senator seems to be sincerely working for Arnold. Nevertheless, Frank Lawler's friends continue to send him telegrams of congratulation, all marked "collect."

Wash Hesing went over to the White House to have a talk with the President, and this was one reason, it was said, why the appointments did not come in. Wash, it was alleged, in pursuance of the local deal, was pleading for Lawler. Inasmuch as Lawler's appointment was said to be decided on Saturday there was no reason why the Postmaster's indorsement should prevent the nomination being made, but Mr. Hesing did not see the President at all.

Another explanation given was that the President did not want to send in Martin Russell and Frank Lawler, both of the "ruling race," on the same day, because they would meet with criticism from the aggressive "A. P. A." He could have sent Russell's in today and Lawler's in tomorrow if that were the reason. The truth seems to be that Grover does not care a rap about the impatience of the Chicago Democrats, and will make the nominations just when he feels like it. Mr. Hesing arranged through Private Secretary Thurber for an interview with Mr. Cleveland late in the afternoon, but when the time came the President was too busy to see him. The Postmaster may have better luck tomorrow.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CRANKS.

Some Odd Suggestions Tendered the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Ways and Means committee has preserved a special bunch of papers containing remarkable propositions from people in various parts of the country as the means for meeting the government deficiency. One of these urges a tax of $10 each on each baseball or football club in the country, and an additional $100 for every game of basebail or football played. Another proposition is that a reduction of 10 per cent be made on all salaries to government officials over $10,000, the reduction to continue until the hard times are over. Another reformer proposes a heavy internal revenue tax to be placed on revolvers, pistols, dirks, daggers, and other weapons used in committing bodily violence. Various plans for protecting workingmen have been suggested, one of these being a tax of $100 on every immigrant coming to this country to work.

Some of these propositions have contained threats of various kinds. One man at Columbus, O., has sent many threatening postal cards, written in red ink, expressing a purpose of killing members of the committee. No effort has been made to apprehend the writer, as he is regarded as harmless, but the letters may be turned over to the inspectors of the Postoffice Department.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The writer of the anonymous threatening notes to the Ways and Means committee in the House is Herman Mueller, a patient at the Central Insane Asylum, where he has been for years. He is a constant contributor to Gov. McKinley's waste basket, and today wrote a card in red ink to the Chief Executive of the State, threatening to blow up the State-House if the United States Marshal (as he calls himself) is molested.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSH IS PLEASED.

He Secures the Final Passage of the Hancock County Rapids Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Representative Marsh is feeling pretty good today after accomplishing what he termed a dream of his boyhood for the development of the rapids in Hancock County, Ill. Learning that a bill had passed the Senate granting the Des Moines Rapids Power company the right to construct, operate, and maintain a wing-dam canal and power station in the Mississippi River in his district, Gen. Marsh had the measure brought up and passed by the House during today's morning hour, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature. According to the provisions of the act assent of Congress is given the Des Moines Rapids Power company to erect and maintain a canal along the east bank of the Mississippi River between Nauvoo and Hamilton, in Hancock County. Besides the canal permission is granted for the erection of a power station and the projection and maintenance of a wing-dam 500 feet in the river from the head of the canal and such other improvements for the development of water power and the generation and transmission therefrom of electric power at Des Moines Rapids. Constructions thus authorized, however, must not in any way interfere with the existing law, the water channel over the rapids, or with any interests of navigation. Work is to be commenced within two years and completed within four years from Jan. 15, 1894, the date of the passage of the bill by the Senate.

ESTHER CLEVELAND GIVEN HER NAME.

Christened on the Spot Where Her Parents Were Married.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Baby Esther was christened yesterday at the White House. Dr. Sunderland, the President's pastor, performed the ceremony, and was the only person present outside of the members of the Presidential household. At 1 o'clock the christening party took positions on the spot where the President and Mrs. Cleveland were married. The little one was in the best of humor and laughed and crowed as the drops of water fell on her upturned face. She wore a dainty white gown, every stitch of which was put into the garment by the baby's mother. It was of muslin, with a touch of lace here and there. The Blue Room was decorated for the occasion with a few bunches of Easter lilies. The ceremony required ten minutes.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson has returned from a visit of several weeks to Kentucky. Mrs. Dolph received informally this afternoon, and had with her the wife of the Chinese Minister.

FAVORS NOMINATION IN CONVENTION.

Gen. Atkins Gives His Views on Party Senatorial Selection.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, late President of the State Republican Editorial Association, is at the Grand Pacific to attend the State press meeting. Gen. Atkins is one of the leading advocates of the nomination of a Senatorial candidate by the State convention of his party. "I do not think," he said last evening, "that the coming State Republican convention will adopt the plan. Not more than one-third of the editors of the State favor the plan, and that is a fair index of the prevailing sentiment. We would not force the plan if we were in the majority, unless that majority would be close to unanimity. The agitation will be kept up, for eventually the plan will be the regular method of nominating Senatorial candidates."

COLORED PEOPLE'S REVIVAL MEETINGS.

Large Number Added to the Membership Roll of Quinn Chapel.

The colored people on the South Side have just closed a series of remarkable revival meetings at Quinn Chapel, Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street. This is one of the oldest colored churches in the city, of which the Rev. Dr. J. M. Townsend is pastor. Last night a grand jubilee meeting was held to celebrate the closing of the greatest revival in the history of the church. Dr. Townsend was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Potter, the evangelist of the Oakland Methodist Church, Dr. Swift, Prof. Excell, and Dr. H. H. Thompson of Marion, Ind. The pastor reported that 423 members had been added to the church roll.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

A soup for campers and tourists. Pure and palatable.

CRUSHED IN A TUNNEL

H. S. HOLDEN MEETS DEATH IN A HORRIBLE FORM.

Cable-Car Brakes Refuse to Do Their Work and a Panic Takes Place in the La Salle Street Hole—Several Women Jump and Are Injured and the Dead Man Leaps Against a Brick Wall—The Train Wheels Mangle Him—Bigamy Case Revealed.

One man was instantly killed and three women injured in an accident in the La Salle street tunnel yesterday morning at 10:45 o'clock. The accident was caused by a Wells street car on which were imperfect brakes. The gripman lost control of his car between Michigan and Illinois streets and it dashed down the incline into the tunnel. As soon as the passengers realized what had happened they became panic-stricken and several narrowly escaped being seriously injured by being crushed and crowded from the car.

The Killed.

HOLDEN, H. S., both arms broken, body mangled, and head crushed to a pulp. Lived at No. 9 Carl street.

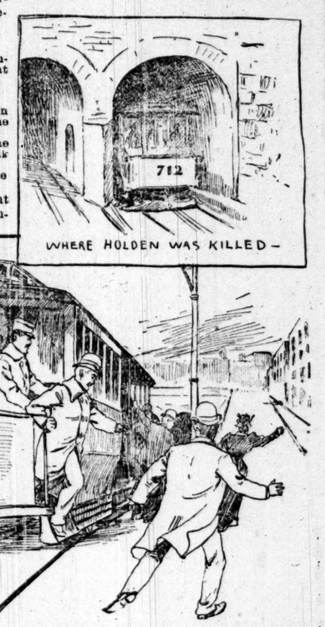
The Injured.

CODDLE, MRS. C. D., bruised about the hips in jumping from the car. Removed to her home in a carriage.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, bruised in jumping from the car. Was able to walk home. Lives on Oak street.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, crushed in getting from the car. Not serious. Lives on Oak street.

Wells street car No. 712 left the barns at 9:15 o'clock in charge of Conductor J. Bamber and Gripman W. J. Lynch. It was a combination car and had no trailer. At the corner of Illinois and Wells streets the grip refused to work and the line was blocked for several minutes. Finding it impossible to get the grip into working order the car was pulled down to La Salle street with the intention of taking the grip out and running the car back to the barns for repairs. To do this it was necessary to pull the car around on La Salle street to the switch, then take it east on Illinois street, and from there west to Wells street. Horses were attached to the car and it went around the curve from Illinois street to La Salle avenue with a rapid swing. The horses were unhitched from the car and it was allowed to go on by the momentum given it. The gripman applied the brakes when the switch was reached, but they refused to work. The car was well filled and a number of passengers occupied the outside seats. The latter saw the frantic efforts of the gripman to stop the car, and realizing that it would inevitably run into the tunnel began to jump off as quickly as possible. The gripman yelled to them to stay on the car, but they paid no heed to him. The passengers inside the car saw that something was wrong and with visions of a tunnel horror in their minds they made for the door with all possible speed. There were several women in the car and some of them became hysterical. Conductor Bamber tried to quiet them and told them they would be safe if they staid in the car, which, by this time, was rapidly approaching the entrance to the tunnel. Finding that words were useless he blocked the door and endeavored to keep the passengers in that way, but he was powerless to do so. In their wild rush to the rear of the car he was shoved aside and one by one they dropped from the car. In their anxiety to get off they did not notice how near the car was to the tunnel and it was only by a miracle that more were not fatally injured. Two women in their haste to get off fell and were slightly bruised and shaken up. The last to jump was Mrs. Coddle, who barely missed being crushed between the train and the tunnel wall. As it was she was thrown violently against the lamppost just outside the entrance and received injuries about the hips. The three women were picked up by J. W. Oakley of the Walter Oakley company and removed to his office, Michigan street and La Salle avenue, where they were attended to. Mrs. Coddle was removed to her home by her son, who called for her shortly after with a carriage. The other two women refused to give their names and were able to walk away without assistance. They said they lived on Oak street.



SCENE AT NORTH ENTRANCE TO LA SALLE STREET TUNNEL WHEN CAR BROKE LOOSE.

Mr. Holden's Terrible Fate.

A few passengers, who were unable to get off the car before it entered the tunnel, went down with it. One man, beside himself with fright, made a desperate effort to throw himself off when the wall loomed up above the car and would have undoubtedly been crushed to death had not Conductor Bamber grabbed him and held him until his self-possession returned to him. Mr. Holden was among those who were carried into the tunnel against their will. He had rushed to the back platform with the intention of escaping, but was too late. As the car started down the steep incline it gathered speed with each foot of ground and dashed into the cavern at a rapid rate. Holden seemed to lose his presence of mind as the train leaped along. He sprang upon the rail of the platform, poised there a moment to get his balance, and as the car reached the place where partition divides the two car tracks he leaped into the air. At this point the track makes a slight turn. As the man jumped the car swerved, his head struck on the stone wall with terrific force, and his body fell back across the track. The train, propelled by the momentum down the north incline, ran several hundred feet up the south incline and started back again with sufficient force to carry it past the spot where Mr. Holden lay, crushing him into a shapeless mass. Both of his arms were broken, the top of his head was cut off, and small pieces of clothing and flesh littered the track for a number of feet. The East Chicago avenue ambulance was called and he was removed to the morgue, No. 73 Fifth avenue. His brother-in-law, Henry Snyder, took charge of the body.

Mr. Holden was a dealer in gas-fixtures at Nos. 67 and 69 South Canal street. He was wealthy and owned the flat building in which he lived at No. 9 Carl street. He had been in business in Chicago since 1867. He leaves a widow and one child 5 months old. A week ago Michael Kenna, a saloonkeeper, began suit against Holden for bigamy. He claims that Holden married a woman in New York City in 1867 and then came to Chicago and married again. He was arrested and furnished bonds in the sum of $5,000. It is said he sent money to his first wife, who was in ignorance of his second marriage until two weeks ago.

Conductor Bamber and Gripman Lynch were arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner's jury, which will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning.

Tempting Fate in the Other Tunnel.

Many adventurous persons took their lives in their hands last evening in the Washington street tunnel. There was a long interval between the arrival of a Milwaukee avenue car and trailers at 6 o'clock. The people gathered in hundreds on the street corners around the loop to wait for the delayed cars. In their anxiety to get into them so as to make sure of even standing room the more reckless of the delayed passengers boarded Madison street cars and were carried down into the tunnel, where they jumped off and waited for the Milwaukee avenue car to come along. During the half hour the cars were behind time fully 200 persons were gathered in the hollow of the tunnel, where they were forced to dodge trains of cars going east and west in a narrow space. Some of the men lost their senses and several were snatched from sure death by their more cool-headed companions.

MOSES AS THE FATHER OF SOCIALISM.

The Rev. H. G. Leonard Arraigns Fellow Pastors on the Labor Problem.

The Rev. H. G. Leonard, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Wilmette, arraigned his brother preachers yesterday morning at the Methodist ministers' meeting for inactivity in promoting the interests of the workingman. His subject was "Socialism in the Church." The Bible, he said, was responsible for socialism and he referred to Moses as the first Socialist. Men were needed at the present time, he said, who would do something more than feed the public with spongy oratory and make faces at the devil from behind the pulpit. It was little wonder that the workingman turned atheist when all his encouragement consisted in a vague prospect of heaven indefinitely postponed while nothing was being done on earth to alleviate his present condition by those who did the preaching. Present day ministers, he said, did little more than was done in the first days of Christianity, except to shout the same words a little louder. He denounced the church as a traitor to Christ in neglecting to make a sincere effort to benefit the cause of the downtrodden classes by bringing about a change in the present social and political system. The address was received with applause and some hisses.

The Rev. J. B. McGriffen said he did not believe the church deserved the arraignment, and that the speaker had gone to the wrong sources for his information. After discussion the question of prevailing upon the newspapers to print the church notices Saturday instead of Sunday was postponed.

Prof. E. C. Bissell of McCormick Theological Seminary read a paper entitled, "The Situation as Presupposed in Genesis."

The Baptist ministers listened to a plea from Dr. C. F. Tolman, district secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, for the enlarged support of mission work in foreign lands. A resolution was passed by which the preachers present pledged themselves to increase their efforts in this direction. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Union, spoke upon his observations in foreign missionary work and also the work done by Christian Endeavor societies before the Congregational ministers. Miss Effie K. Price, International Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., spoke of the object and methods of the association.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Gathering of the Men Who Will Take Part in the Discussions.

The members of the Illinois Press Association began gathering in Chicago yesterday for their annual convention. It is expected that 400 members will be in attendance. They will be quartered at the Lexington Hotel and the sessions of the association will be held in the banqueting hall of the hotel. The first session will be held this morning and the meetings will continue until Friday night. One of the principal questions to be settled by this convention is how to change the State libel law. The proprietors of small papers feel that the law in its present shape works them great hardships and injustice. The secretary has received over 100 applications for membership, and these will be acted upon. The association will hold only morning and afternoon sessions, the evenings being given over to entertainment. Today's program includes the appointment of committees, an executive session, and the following papers: "Benjamin Franklin as a Country Editor," B. B. Herbert; President's address; "The Country Press and Improvements in Machinery and Appliances in Connection Therewith," Thomas Rees, Springfield *Register*; Thomas Diller, Sterling *Standard*; I. J. Martin, Sullivan *Progress*; "In Memory of George M. Tatham," Clinton Rosette; "In Memory of G. W. Morris," J. W. Clinton; "How to Buy Stock" will be the subject of the discussion.

FOR A REISSUE OF TEA AND COFFEE.

Commissioners Asked to Replace These Beverages on the Free Ration List.

The supply of tea and coffee was cut off by order of the County Commissioners a few weeks ago from the poor people who are given food by the County Agent. At the Trade and Labor Assembly Sunday the matter was considered and as it was generally believed that these drinkables were considered necessaries by poor people the Committee of the Assembly on Public Institutions was instructed to call on the Commissioners to replace these beverages on the ration list of the poor. Accordingly yesterday afternoon the committee, consisting of Richard Powers, W. H. Fitzgerald, James O'Brien, and James Burdett, called on the board. Powers presented the protest. Edmanson and Kallis of the board favored the replacing of the beverages on the free list. Struckman opposed it. He said the supplies should be given in flour, shoes, meat, and coal. The matter was referred to a committee and will be decided at next Monday's meeting of the board.

WORKING FOR A SCHOOL IN PALESTINE.

American Aid for a Home for Jewish Children.

There was a largely attended meeting of prominent Jewish people at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon to discuss plans to aid the Home for Jewish Children at Safed, Palestine. Rabbi Felsenthal made a speech warmly approving the school. Dr. Bliden, the founder and superintendent of the school, spoke of the character of her work. Addresses favoring the organization of a local association to help Dr. Bliden in her work were made by Drs. D. Norden, A. Loewenheim, Mesing, Joseph Stolz, and Henry Greenebaum. A committee, of which Rabbi Stolz is Chairman, was appointed to circulate the subscription blanks to the members of the organization secured by Dr. Bliden's individual efforts, with the request that each one secure three additional members.

Typewriter Sues Ex-Judge Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Grace D. Bryant, a typewriter, caught ex-Judge L. Hill of Chicago here today and had him before Magistrate Pole. She wanted $47.35 for work done for Prof. William J. Comly, agent, as the plaintiff claims, for Bailey & Hill. The contention of the defense was that Bailey & Hill had merely employed Comly to investigate the Edgerton battery and knew nothing of the employment of a typewriter. The case was continued until next Wednesday.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

NEW SCHEDULE ON MERCANTILE RISKS TO BE CONSIDERED.

The Underwriters' Committee Will Present Its Conclusions to Local Agents—Absolutely Fireproof Buildings Taken as Standards and Charges Made for All Defects—Annual Report of the New York State Superintendent of Insurance—Chicago Life Underwriters Meet.

A number of prominent local agents have been invited to a meeting this morning at which will be given what might be termed a private view of the work of the Committee on Schedule-Rating of Mercantile Risks. This committee, of which J. J. Glidden is Chairman, has been at work several months and will present a schedule which includes some of the features of the universal mercantile schedule, but which is much simpler in form. A basis for standard construction of 40 cents is assumed. The standard building is assumed to have an area of 5,000 square feet, to be sixty feet or four stories high, and to have exterior walls of brick or stone constructed in conformity with the building ordinances. Charges are made for increases in height of five cents for the fifth story, 10 cents for sixth, 25 cents for seventh, and 40 cents for each additional story. Proportionate charges are to be made for any story except the top story over twelve feet high in the clear. Credits of three, two, and one cent are made for the absence of the fourth, third, and second stories respectively.

In area charges of one cent for each 500 square feet of the first 5,000 feet of excess and two cents for each 500 feet of all excess above 5,000 feet are provided. Credits are provided for reductions of floor space and for fire walls. In construction of walls a charge of one cent for each four inches of deficiency in thickness is made, each story being considered separately and charge to apply to both side walls. In detail the standard building is assumed to have no openings not adjoining buildings, a roof of metal, slate, or glazed tile, supporting piers of incombustible material, and no exterior openings unprotected by standard iron shutters within forty feet of an exposure. It is expected to have walls divided by ledges or fire-stops at each floor if combustible material is used, elevator shafts of self-supporting brick or tile walls with iron doors, and ceilings of substantial material. A charge of two cents for the first opening in floor and one cent for each additional opening. Credits are given for automatic latch-closers or stairways inclosed in partitions of plaster on metal. In protection credits are made of one cent for each story in height for stand pipe and ladder, five cents for watch service, 10 cents for automatic fire alarm, and 25 per cent on net rate for sprinkler service.

Conditions and faults of management are penalized as follows:

Building—If not in good order, charge at discretion. Boilers and stack—If not in conformity with ordinance, charge 25 cents. Chimneys—If not in good condition, or have open pipe holes, charge 10 cents. Heating—If any part of heating or cooking apparatus is not in safe condition, charge 25 cents. Ovens, roasters, etc.—If any not in safe condition, charge 25 cents. Dry room and boxes—If any not in safe condition, or without approved special facilities for putting out fire, charge 25 cents. Gas brackets, open lights—For each movable gas bracket, unprotected open arc, or show window light, charge 10 cents; for use of candles, except in inclosed lanterns, charge 50 cents. Only rags and waste—If not removed daily, charge 25 cents; for other than metal cans, charge 10 cents. Inflammables and explosives—For the keeping of benzine, gasoline, naphtha, or similar inflammables in quantities exceeding one gallon and not exceeding five gallons, or for keeping same in other than approved safety cans, charge 10 cents; exceeding five gallons and not exceeding one barrel, 25 cents; for the keeping of rubber cement other than in sealed containers, charge 25 cents; for the keeping of fireworks other than Chinese crackers and torpedoes, 50 cents per month. Premises—If not kept in a clean and orderly condition, charge 25 cents.

The adoption of such a schedule would certainly tend to improve the physical condition of risks and bring up the building standard. Some of the underwriters object to it on the ground of detail and criticise the smallness of charges and credit. Action on a number of mercantile risks has been deferred for the report of this Schedule committee.

NEW YORK DEPARTMENT'S REPORT.

Large Decrease in Assets—Business Done by Western Companies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—The annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance has just been made. It states that at the close of the year 1893 the fire, fire-marine, and marine insurance companies doing business in this State were possessed of $252,095,150 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad or premium notes of mutual companies, a decrease of $4,440,370, as compared with 1892. The liabilities of these companies, excepting scrip and capital, were $133,650,766, an increase of $6,082,925 over the return of the preceding year. The receipts were $147,820,033, and the disbursements were $146,656,068, an increase, as compared with 1892, of $3,285,736 in receipts, and an increase of $11,803,887 in disbursements. The whole number of companies reporting in 1893 was 151, being three less than reported in 1892. The year 1893 was an unprofitious one for our fire insurance companies, the report says. Following upon its unprofitable predecessor it has been a most trying one in every respect. In addition to extraordinary losses the companies have been subjected, generally speaking, to a serious falling off in the market value of their assets during the year by the decline in the value of certain securities. In the face of an increase of $6,000,000 in the item of liabilities assets have decreased in amount about $3,600

EXPORTS ARE NEEDED

WHEAT FAILS TO HOLD THE ADVANCE, CLOSING A CENT LOWER.

Bull News Not Lacking but Clearances Continue Small—Primary Receipts and Public Stocks Both Show Good Decreases—Figures Against Corn Prices—Increase in Visible and Local Stocks—Fair Inquiry for Cash Grain—Improved Milling Demand—Provisions Weak.

The wheat market proved a bitter disappointment to many operators who were encouraged at the opening to believe the strength developed late last Friday would hold for at least three days. Early prices showed a fractional advance, and there was more or less bull news. Pit traders were ready for an advance, and perhaps herein lay some of the weakness of the situation. Their offerings at the slightly better figures found an inadequate outlet and the weakness was increased by conspicuous selling, partly for New York account and partly for Armour. Perhaps back of it all was the continued small clearances from New York and other ports. The trade remembered that it was claimed 2,000,000 bu or more was taken by exporters a week ago, and possibly forgot that vessels cannot be engaged, loaded, and cleared at the seaboard as promptly as on the lakes. Opening at 59¾c and selling at 59⅝c under favorable routine news, May declined later to 58c, touching 57¼c, or only ⅜c above the low point of last week. The close was nearly 1c lower for the day, at 58@58¼c, the market showing no rallying power. The Northwest had 229 cars, against 323 last year, and Chicago but 27, against 158 last year. Cables were better, showing ¼@½d advance at Liverpool and general strength on the continent. The amount on ocean passage decreased 360,000 bu. The decrease in the visible supply was larger than anticipated, at nearly 900,000 bu. A report that the Kansas acreage is more than 4,000,000 acres possibly induced some selling, as did certainly the giving up of Armour's name by Lester on 200,000 bu wheat sold by him. Hess, Gifford, and McPherran were among the sellers, and the buying was scattered and not conspicuous. Receipts at all Western points were 280,000 bu and shipments 56,000 bu. Exports were 195,000 bu wheat and flour, and New York finally reported 30 boat-loads, or 240,000 bu, taken. Locally there was a better demand, largely on milling account, and some No. 2 spring sold 2½c under May, with that ineffectually bid for a few cargoes. No. 3 red to go to store sold at 51½c and No. 3 spring at 53½@54c. Free on board sales were at 53⅝@54c for No. 3 red winter, 53¼@54c for No. 2 hard, and 52@58½c for No. 3 spring.

Corn traders were rather favorably disposed toward the bull news figures and surroundings were against them, and the market lost ⅝@⅝c, closing at the bottom, with May 36⅝@36¾c and July 37⅞. Speculative trade was not large nor important. The feature was a seller. The local stocks showed an increase of 790,000 bu and the visible supply an increase of about that much, placing this 3,000,000 greater than a year ago. The estimate was liberal at 323 cars, and so with the estimate for today at 750 cars. Receipts at all points were 680,000 bu and shipments 200,000 bu. Cables were ⅛@⅛c higher, and the amount on passage showed an increase of 376,000 bu. Cash was wanted for loading into vessels, and the inspection sheet showed 62,250 bu withdrawn. Exports, 125,000 bu. Store sales were 2@2½c for No. 2 red and 32½@33½c for No. 3 grades. Free on board sales were at 32@33c for No. 4, 34c for No. 3, and 33¾@34c for do white.

In oats there was a light trade and a weaker feeling in sympathy with wheat and corn. News was colorless. Closing prices were the lowest for the day, and ⅛@⅛c lower. February delivery was a good deal neglected, with a 28¾c bid when May was 29¼c sellers. The latter sold at 29⅛@29⅜c, resting at the inside, or ¼c lower. The estimate for today was fair at 225 cars. A good business was done in samples at a former range of prices. Free-on-board sales were at 27⅞@29¼c for No. 3, 29¼@30½c for do white, and 30¼@32c for No. 2 do.

Rye was without activity in the absence of offerings. The feeling was steady. The inspection sheet showed no receipts. No. 2 in store was 44c bid, with sales by sample at 46c, and May was 47c bid. Barley receipts were light for a Monday, at 52 cars. Prices were unchanged and offerings taken readily. Choice was scarce. Common to fair ranged at 40@43c, good at 45@48c, and high grade at 49@51c.

Bran was steady and in light supply, with sales at $12.75@13.25.

In provisions the trend was downward after temporary strength at the opening. Strength in hogs at the yards helped product momentarily, the packers buying moderately and the crowd rather favoring that side. Subsequently the offerings increased and sellers included Booth and Wright-Haughey, the crowd fearing some of this selling was for either Armour or Bloom. May pork declined from $13.40 to $12.12½, and closed 17½c lower at $12.22½. May lard lost 2¼c, resting at $7.22½ after selling at $7.27½ down to $7.17½. May ribs closed 12½c lower at $6.32½, though the sellers of pork were Swift, Baldwin, Hately, and the packing company. Anglo selling lard. Liverpool was steady on meats and 3d higher on lard. Home markets were easy and dull, with shipping demand but moderate. Cash sales included 255,000 lbs and 1,250 tcs lard at $7.25@7.55, 75,000 lbs green hams at 8½c, and 50,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

Flaxseed ruled firm and business was small. Cash and futures were wanted, with little offered. No. 1 on track sold sparingly at $1.39½, at former figure. There were sellers of May at $1.42, with $1.41¼ bid. Receipts were 13 cars; shipments, 6,286 bu. Timothy seed was in light supply and sold readily at prices a shade higher. Good to choice went at $3.75@4.00. Prime was quotably $4.00@4.05 and March was offered at $4.25. The demand for clover-seed showed further improvement, and there was a good inquiry from the outside. It was a strong market, offerings being exceedingly meager. Prime was quotably $9.20@9.25, March $9.25, April $9.00, and new October $7.75@8.00.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

The cash situation in wheat, so far as demand was concerned, was better yesterday than for some time past, but so limited were the offerings at anything like the market little business was possible. Millers bought 16,000 bu No. 2 spring, in store, at 2½c under May, and Templeton, of A. C. Buall & Co., bid that for a full cargo and did not get it. In fact there were orders here for three carzoes at about that difference, but the holders would not let go. Other bids relatively as good were made for No. 3 red and No. 3 spring and hard Northern. Considering the big stocks here the amount of cash wheat available on offer is remarkably small. February or cash was quoted nominally 3½c under May, but it is doubtful whether any could be secured at a discount much narrower than named. Many in the trade were not backward in their complaints because holders show such an indisposition to let go of any considerable part of the burdensome stocks, even though nearly May prices are bid for the same. Probably at no time has there been more talk to the effect that no real improvement can be expected in the wheat situation until a lot of it is moved out and stocks cut down materially. The impression prevailed to some extent yesterday that large quantities will be delivered out May 1, the stocks shifting in no uncertain way, to quote a broker: "Every man who buys 5,000 bu May wheat today gets 5,000 bu cash wheat."

Operators in the corn pit have been figuring that following the blizzard of a week ago receipts should fall off, and that it is now time for this to be manifested. Instead the arrivals are more than liberal, yesterday's inspection and today's estimate (two days) approximating 1,200 cars. A considerable quantity of current arrivals represents Illinois corn and occasional orders are being filled from the old corn from the 1892 crop, such carlots coming from stations on the Illinois Central. Public stocks are increasing rapidly, but the low price deters scalpers from venturing far on the short side. The amount in local warehouses and loaded into vessels is nearly double that of last year.

The *American Agriculturist* will say in its March number that wheat prices should advance, taking the whole consideration the world's supplies and requirements. The supply in the United Kingdom, in Europe, and afloat for Europe, it says, is only 10,000,000 bu greater, while the world's available stock of wheat was 183,000,000 bu Feb. 1, or only 5,000,000 bu more than at the same date a year ago. Then Chicago and Liverpool prices were respectively 76c and 8½c a bushel. The *Agriculturist* does not believe that this small gain in the supply—not 3 per cent—justifies a reduction in value of more than 25 per cent. It believes that the world's stock of wheat is today relatively less than for several years. It shows that the world's visible supply Feb. 1 was only 31,000,000 bu more than July 1, whereas the gain in the last seven months of the two previous years was two and a half times as much, or 77,000,000 bu.

The Grain Receivers' and Shippers' Association met yesterday afternoon to consider the refusal of a prominent local concern to accept the weights and services of an official Board of Trade weigher in its warehouses. For four years this concern has accepted the weights rendered by the board's official. It consumes 25 to 35 cars of corn a day, and the position now taken by it raises a question of considerable importance. The Association will consider the question further in the near future.

The work of the committee appointed to look into the differences between the elevators and the receivers will not be a thankless task because the "cash crowd" is deeply interested in it; but the labor will be considerable and no direct results are anticipated immediately. For the purpose of mapping out a line of action the committee of five met yesterday afternoon and discussed informally the situation. After a number of changes the committee has been finally arranged as follows: W. H. Beebe, Chairman; H. F. Dousman, Murry Nelson, James Templeton, and H. J. Coon.

Puts on May wheat sold at 57¼c and later at 57¾c and calls at 58¼c, chiefly with some transactions at 58⅛@58½c. Puts on May corn sold at 36⅛c and calls at 36⅝@36¾c. The feeling on the curb was easy.

Vessel agents report a good demand for tonnage for corn with 2½c bid to Buffalo, including storage until the opening of navigation. Vessels at remote points on the river are loading at 3c.

Privilegos on May wheat good all next week are selling at a big spread. Puts were quoted yesterday at 55½c and calls at 63¼c and at 63c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 750 cars; oats, 225 cars, and 23,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.		Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	
	WHEAT.					
Feb$	55⅝	$	54⅞@55⅝	$	55⅛@	54⅞
May	59	@	57¾@58⅝		@	58⅜
July	61	@	59¾@61¾		@	60
	CORN.					
Feb$	34⅝	$	34⅛@34⅝	$	@	34⅛
May	37¼@		36⅝@37¼		@	36¾
July	37¾@	38	37¼@38¼		@	37¾
	OATS.					
May$	29¾@	$	29⅛@29⅝	$	@	29⅛
July	28⅝@		28 @ 28¾		@	28
	MESS PORK.					
Feb$12.30	@		$12.12½@12.30	$	@	12.12½
May 12.40	@		12.12½@12.42½		@	12.22½
	LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
Feb$ 7.40	@	$	7.45 @ 7.55	$	@	7.55
May 7.25	@		7.17½@ 7.27½		@	7.22½
	RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.					
Feb$ 6.40	@	$	6.25 @	$	@	6.25
May 6.42½@	6.45		6.30 @ 6.42½		@	6.32½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	February.		May.		July.	
No. 2 wheat	78	$	78¾		$	75⅝
No. 2 corn	40¾		43⅝			44¼
No. 2 oats	30		33½			
Mess pork	19.30		19.30			
Lard	12.85		12.37½			12.12½
Short ribs			10.37½			

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by carloads:

ARTICLES.	Contr'l grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	6	10	2	18
Spring wheat	4	5	3	12
Corn	46	372	5	423
Oats	81	52		133
Rye				
Barley		37	14	52
Total	134	475	26	635

Inspected out: 24,986 bu wheat and 62,250 bu corn. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 75 cars wheat, 750 cars corn, 225 cars oats, and 23,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	1893.
Flour, brls	12,784	19,614	5,045	15,480
Wheat, bu	14,317	91,873	9,667	21,553
Corn, bu	288,180	174,300	48,488	111,725
Oats, bu	105,900	180,784	144,600	107,529
Rye, bu	10,640	6,540	5,607	4,414
Barley, bu	43,360	62,449	28,736	36,908
T. Seed, lbs	77,000	727	157,836	346,816
C. Seed, lbs	12,350	100,265	173,372	63,658
Oth. Sd., lbs	23,100	1,410	108,229	830
F. Seed, bu		3,250	4,353	17,518
B. Corn, lbs	30,200	73,150	43,050	65,500
Cheese, lbs	116,879	176,374	203,970	220,850
Butter, lbs	405,742	337,063	490,083	444,345
Hides, lbs	488,770	249,976	315,776	184,816
Wool, lbs		760	16,210	8,000

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close on the dates named (bu):

	Feb. 17, 1894.	Feb. 19, 1894.	Feb. 19, 1894.	Feb. 18, 1893.
Wheat	21,855,000	21,878,000	21,721,000	18,012,000
Corn	6,644,000	6,878,000	7,991,000	2,605,000
Oats	1,053,000	1,038,000	998,000	2,600,000
Rye	231,000	231,000	231,000	377,000
Barley	126,000	126,000	125,000	48,000
Total	33,009,000	32,124,000	30,380,000	28,902,000

These figures show an increase of 77,000 bu wheat, 793,000 bu corn, and 15,000 bu oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain (bu):

	Feb. 17, 1894.	Feb. 19, 1894.	Jan. 27 1894.	Feb. 18, 1893.
Wheat	78,667,000	79,560,000	79,893,000	80,214,000
Corn	17,787,000	17,030,000	15,393,000	9,161,000
Oats	3,270,000	3,270,000	4,067,000	5,887,000
Rye	546,000	548,000	592,000	916,000
Barley	1,372,000	1,489,000	1,707,000	1,958,000

These figures show a decrease of 893,000 bu of wheat, 845,000 bu of oats, 2,000 bu of rye, and 117,000 bu of barley, and an increase of 787,000 bu of corn. For the corresponding week last year wheat decreased 456,000 bu and corn increased 203,292 bu.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Feb. 17, 1894.	Feb. 10, 1894.	Feb. 18, 1893.
Flour, brls	211,000	238,000	241,000
Wheat, bu	622,000	745,000	926,000
Corn, bu	1,776,000	989,000	778,000
Oats, bu	27,000	14,000	60,000
Pork, brls	2,390	6,500	3,950
Lard, lbs	5,998,500	10,545,100	4,285,000
Bacon, boxes	13,152	18,930	5,379,000

*Pounds.

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Butter Rules Weaker—Potatoes Plentiful—Ducks Scarce.

Butter was in tame demand and creameries especially were weaker. Receipts of potatoes were large and a number of cars were left over from last week. Buyers took hold moderately well, but the market was easier. Florida strawberries were rather plentiful and slow of sale. Oranges ruled firm and bananas weak and lower, the latter being in abundant supply. Poultry of all kinds was weak, excepting ducks, which were scarce and 1@1c higher.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 26c; fine, 24½@25½c; fair to good, 22½@23½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 23½@24c; medium to good, 18½@19c; packing stock, fresh, 13@14c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; best dairy grades, 15c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 72½c; lard tierces, 90c.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 12@13c per lb: twins, 12@12½c; Young America, 12½@13½c; lightly skimmed, 10@10½c; Swiss cheese, 13¾@14c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 10@11½c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 5½@7c; peaches, unpeeled, 4@4½c; blackberries, 7c; raspberries, 17@17½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.60@1.75 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; in store, 2½c under May, and Templeton, of A. C. Buall & Co., bid that for a full cargo and did not get it. In fact there were orders here for three carzoes at about that difference, but the holders would not let go. Other bids relatively as good were made for No. 3 red and No. 3 spring and hard Northern. Considering the big stocks here the amount of cash wheat available on offer is remarkably small. February or cash was quoted nominally 3½c under May, but it is doubtful whether any could be secured at a discount much narrower than named. Many in the trade were not backward in their complaints because holders show such an indisposition to let go of any considerable part of the burdensome stocks, even though nearly May prices are bid for the same. Probably at no time has there been more talk to the effect that no real improvement can be expected in the wheat situation until a lot of it is moved out and stocks cut down materially. The impression prevailed to some extent yesterday that large quantities will be delivered out May 1, the stocks shifting in no uncertain way, to quote a broker: "Every man who buys 5,000 bu May wheat today gets 5,000 bu cash wheat."

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Vessel agents report a good demand for tonnage for corn with 2½c bid to Buffalo, including 16,000 bu at 43¾@44c, delivery spot and special. Oats dull and featureless. Prices sagged off slightly, with a light volume of trading. The close was quiet at unchanged prices, excepting on February, which was ⅛c higher. Cash oats were dull but firm. Sales were 5,000 bu No. 2 white at 38¾@38½c, carlots of No. 3 white at 37¢37½c, 15,000 bu track white at 38@43c, and a few cars track mixed at 37¢38c. No. 2 oats were quoted at 37c. Rye dull. Official quotations:

Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
	WHEAT.			
March	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼
May	64⅛	64⅛	62½	62⅝
July	66¼	66¼	64¼	64⅛
August	67⅛	67⅛	65¾	65¾
	CORN.			
March				42¼
May	43¾	43¾	42⅜	42⅜
July	43⅜	44⅛	43⅜	43⅝
	OATS.			
March	35	35	35	34¾
May	34½	34¾	34⅜	34⅜

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet; less pressure to sell, but no improvement in actual business. Quotations: Prime crude in barrels, 28@29c; do loose, 24@26c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; March option sales, none; closed 81c asked; Lima oil sales, none. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 81c; highest, lowest, and closed, 81c; no sales.

COTTON—The first transactions made in futures today were at a decline of 3 to 4 points, followed by another recession of 1 to 3 points, then recovered 2 to 3 points, and closed dull at 5 to 7 points decline from Saturday's final figures. On the spot the market was dull and easy, but no lower. Sales of 204 bales, including 194 bales for consumption, nil bales on speculation, and 100 bales on contract. Middling uplands quoted at 7 15-16c, and do gulf at 8 3-16c. Receipts at the ports today were 15,118 bales; this day last week 12,968 bales; this day last year 11,878 bales. The market in Liverpool this morning was reported dull at unchanged quotations. Middling uplands, 4¼d.

Month.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	600	7.65	7.64	7.63@7.64
March	34,800	7.69	7.65	7.65@7.66
April	10,500	7.75	7.52	7.72@7.73
May	40,700	7.83	7.79	7.79@7.80
June	7,500	7.89	7.85	7.85@7.86

COFFEE—The weakness in contracts continues and a further reduction of 5 to 10 points was made on cost at the opening of 'Change on all months, except February, which was nominally steady. The depression is attributed to the disappointing Havre buyers who are consequently holding off for further concessions, the market being almost entirely without speculative interest or buying support of any kind. Havre was quiet at ½f decline. London was steady at 6d higher. Hamburg quiet and unchanged. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 19,150 bags, including 5,814 bags at New York, 236 bags at Baltimore, and not in bags at New Orleans.

Month.	Opening.	Closing.	Month.	Closing.
February	15.05@16.00		April	15.45@15.55
March	15.05@15.70		May	15.30@15.35

BUTTER—The demand slow and confined to small lots for immediate use, and although receipts continued moderate buyers are holding off for concessions; choice, 27c.

CHEESE—The market ruled quiet at unchanged figures.

EGGS—Weaker and quiet; choice quoted at 18½@18¾c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Firm. Engagements: 64,000 bu to Glasgow at 2½d; 64,000 bu to Liverpool at 1¾d; Antwerp at 2d. London at 3½d. Hull at 3¾d. Newcastle at 4½d, Rotterdam at 8½c, Stettin at 4s, Hamburg at 60 pfgs.

SUGAR—Market inactive. It closed with 96 centrifugals quoted at 3 5-16c; muscovado, 89 test, at 2 15-16c, and molasses sugar at 2 11-16c. Sales were 75 tons muscovado, 89 test, at 2 15-16c, and 1356 3-16 centrifugal, 96 centrifugal, at 3 5-16c, cost and freight. Refined steady, demand moderate; prices unchanged on the basis of 4¼@4 7-16c for granulated.

DAIRY PRODUCE—The week opens in an uninteresting condition. Prices are somewhat irregular, as the result of concessions by some of the principal firms in order to close out and even up assortments. In the main the market shows a rather weak undertone as the result of this policy of liquidation, but the quotation list proper shows no important changes. The demand for cotton goods is slow, with low-grade bleached goods showing a downward tendency. Print cloths are quiet, on the basis of 2¾c for prompt delivery, but sellers decline the prices for contracts. Prints and printed fabrics rule fairly active. Ginghams and woven wash goods are quiet but steady. Dress goods show less activity and more desire to sell. Foreign dry goods rule moderately active and about steady. Jobbing trade just about holds its own as to volume and values. Altogether the market at best is only quiet and the outlook unsatisfactory.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 19.—WHEAT—Receipts for the day, 151 cars; shipments, 60 cars. Receipts for the week here, Duluth, and Superior were 931,063 bu; of that 580,940 bu were received at Minneapolis. Shipments for the week were 259,000 bu from Minneapolis, Duluth 200,000 bu of it being for Duluth and Superior mills. The farm movement in the country was light and continued so today. There is a larger premium now on track and above May, with sales ruling about ½c higher for track. That caused considerable selling from interior elevators to arrive, which wheat will be coming in during this week and next, which will likely reduce the receipts at this point considerably larger than they have been for a few days past. The market was active today and with little more than 1,000 cars of mills loads traded in May and July. The latter month is gaining in volume, with some changing over to it from May. Considerable Western business was done, with some from the West. Other orders came principally from the larger cities. People in the interior of the Northwest are not doing much speculating now. The stocks of wheat in country elevators in the Northwest decreased 192,000 bu last week, without including the smaller elevator companies or independent shippers. It is probable the decrease will be larger next week, as the present sales to arrive will come from that source on hand, and, owing to the cool weather and declining prices today, farmers are not expected to sell readily during next week. May opened at 56¾c; July, 58¼c. Close: February, 55¾c; May, 55⅞c; July, 56⅜@57c. On track: No. 1 hard, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, 56¾c; No. 2 Northern, 55c. Mere local mills have started and the output of flour promises larger this week. The estimate for production for the twenty-four hours is 22,500 brls. Sales are rather larger, with prices steady at $3.30@3.45 for patent and $1.75@1.90 for bakers.

The *Northwestern Miller* reports the stock of wheat in the private elevators of Minneapolis at 1,011,000 bu, an increase over last Monday of 10,000 bu. This makes the total stock in Minneapolis and Duluth 24,425,485 bu, or 168,240 bu more than a week ago. The *Market Record* estimates the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 8,581,000 bu, a decrease of 192,000 bu. The aggregate Northwest will probably have 9,592,000 bu, a decrease of 23,760 bu on the week.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat opened ½c up, but selling caused a loss of ¾c, which was followed by a slump of ½c more, to a close ¼c below Saturday. The cold wave and foreign news were the causes. No. 2 red cash and February closed 52¾c; May, 55½c; July, 57c. Corn lost ½@¾c, largely the result of wheat's influence. No. 2 mixed cash closed 33¼c; February, 33c; March, 33½c; May, 33¾@33⅞c; July, 34¼@34⅜c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2 cash and February closed 29c; May, 30c. Rye and barley nothing doing. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 204,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 111,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat active; lower; No. 2 cash and February, 55¼c; May, 58⅛c; July, 60¼c. Corn dull; steady; No. 2, cash, 36½c; May, 36¾c. Oats quiet; cash, 29c bid. Rye dull; cash, 50c. CLOVER-SEED—Active; firm; prime, cash and February, $5.70; March, $5.65; alsike, $7.50. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Clover seed, 200 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; rye, 400 bu; clover-seed, 485 bags.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, weak; spot, 59¾@59½c; month, 59¾@59½c; May 61¾@61¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 56c bid. Corn—Quiet; spot, 41¾@41¾c; month, 41¼@41⅝c; March 41¾@41¾c; May, 42¼@42¾c; steamer mixed, 41¢42¼c. Southern corn by sample, 42½c; do on grade, 41@42c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white Western, 35@36c; No. 2 mixed Western, 34@34½c. Rye—Firmer; No. 2, 51@52c.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Corn—Active and steady; No. 2, 33¾c; No. 3, 33c. Oats—Firm and steady; No. 2 white, 29¼@30c; No. 3 white, 28¼@28¾c. Whisky—Firm; high wine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 9,190 bu; oats, 45,100 bu; barley, 11,200 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 16,900 bu; oats, 56,100 bu; barley, 14,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 19.—WHEAT—This market closed ½c lower than Saturday for cash and ⅝c lower for futures. No. 1 hard, cash, 58¼c; February, 55¼c; May, 59½c; July, 61¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 55c; February, 54c; May, 58¼c; July, 57¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53¾c; No. 3, 46¾c; rejected 41½c. On track: No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 58c.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb 19.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 hard, 49@49½c; No. 2 red, 53c. Corn unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 31@31¼c; No. 2 white, 31¾@32c. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed, 28@28¼c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c. Receipts—Wheat, 61 cars; corn, 53 cars; oats, 11 cars. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn and oats none.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 90c; good, 95c. Spirits, steady at 28½c. TAR—Firm; 95c. TURPENTINE—Quiet; hard, $1.18; soft and virgin, $1.80. At Savannah, Ga.—Spirits firm; 29½c. Resin firm; $1.05.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring firm; demand light; No. 1 hard, 70c; winter dull and easy; No. 2 red, 60c; No. 1 white, 60½c.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty lbs of butter sold on the Board of Trade at 26½@27c lb.

PRODUCE MARKETS AT LIVERPOOL.

Demand for Breadstuffs and Provisions—Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Steady, demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d. Corn—Spot, firm; demand fair, 3s 9½d; futures, firm. Demand moderate; February, 3s 9¼d; March, 3s 8¾d; April, 3s 8¼d. Flour—Demand poor. PROVISIONS—Lard—Spot, dull; demand poor, 39s 6d; futures, no demand. Pork—Demand poor. Beef—Demand poor. Receipts of wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 17,700 centals; Pacific ports, 8,000; other sources, 24,000 centals. Receipts of American corn last week, 59,800 centals.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Best Grades of Cattle Steady—Hogs Open Firm but Close Weak.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Sales.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 19	17,000	200	30,000	23,000
Total last week	61,837	1,511	129,478	55,300
Cor. week 1893	59,393	2,233	130,786	58,754
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 19	2,500		8,500	1,000
Total last week	22,347	156	58,873	4,211
Cor. week 1893	19,567	180	53,757	9,189

Receipts Feb. 19, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	30,000	23,000
Kansas City	3,700	4,500	1,500
Omaha	1,900	3,000	1,800
St. Louis	3,600	4,400	.....
Totals	26,200	41,900	25,300
Cor. day last w'ek	24,200	23,900	15,900
Cor. day 1893	29,200	30,500	16,900
Cor. day 1892	28,000	42,300	10,700
Cor. day 1891	21,000	60,500	9,600
Cor. day 1890	20,800	27,800	15,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 24,000 hogs, 6,000 cattle, and 15,000 sheep, against 6,413 hogs, 4,624 cattle, and 3,640 sheep one week ago, and 19,126 hogs, 8,162 cattle, and 19,631 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The best grades of steers and cows were without quotable change, while the commoner grades were dull and weak with instances of 5@10c decline. Trade was only fairly active. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$4.80@5.10
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs	3.95@4.65
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.80@3.90
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.10@3.60
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	2.75@3.15
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.45@3.15
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.40@2.60
Inferior to good canning cows	1.40@2.35
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.50@3.65
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@6.25
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.50@3.75
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.20@2.80

HOGS—The market opened strong and 5c higher, but closed weak, with the advance lost. Heavy sold at $4.80@5.30; bulk, $5.10@5.25; mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.30; bulk, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.00@5.30; bulk, $5.15@5.30; pigs, 4.60@5.20; bulk, $4.90@5.15.

SHEEP—Trade was active, but the feeling weak, and prices 10@20c lower.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Feb. 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, two days, 5,564 head; on sale, 99 cars; demand weak; market dull; 10@20c per 100 lbs lower; native steers, selected, $4.20@5.00 per 100 lbs; good to prime, $4.45@4.60; medium to fair, $4.00@4.25; common to ordinary, $3.60@3.90; Texas and Colorados, $3.40@3.95; oxen, $2.35@3.10; bulls, $2.50@2.75; dry cows, $1.75@2.75. Exportation cables quote American steers 10¾@11¼c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8¾c per lb, lower. Exports today, 300 beeves; tomorrow, 630 beeves, 1,500 sheep, 2,216 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, two days, 526 head; firm at $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs for poor to prime veals; Western calves, $2.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, two days, 18,077 head; on sale, 77 cars; market dull; 10c lower; 6.50 unsold; sheep, poor to strictly prime, $2.50@3.75 per 100 lbs; lambs, common to choice, $3.25@4.62½. Hogs—Receipts, two days, 12,889 head; on sale, 5 cars; market weak; good hogs to fancy pigs, $5.50@5.87½ per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 5,000; stronger; Texas steers, $2.60@3.30; shipping steers, $2.80@4.95; Texas and native cows, $1.90@3.15; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.15; bulls, $1.75@2.75. HOGS—Receipts, 4,400; shipments,

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ADE COMMITTEE CON-
DIRECT DEALING.

It Has Made Progress
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selves—One Reason They
Must Go Out to Secure
Receivers Are Inactive.

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held its first meeting in the
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C. E. Neeman, Aldermen.

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eb. 19.—[Special.]—Harry
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, Vice-Pres't and Treasurer.
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SHOWS HIS METTLE.

GOV. RICH REMOVES THE ERRING STATE OFFICERS OF MICHIGAN.

They Submit Their Case Without Further Argument and Have Mapped Out a Line of Action to Test the Governor's Authority in the Supreme Court—No Indictments Found as Reported—Title Suits Involving Millions Begun in St. Louis—General Northwest News.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Jochim, Treasurer Hambitzer, and Land Commissioner Berry, the erring officials who failed to canvass the returns upon the salaries amendment last spring, were formally removed from office by Gov. Rich this afternoon.

There was a large crowd in the executive parlors waiting to hear the arguments before the Governor, and there was quite a hustling among the spectators when the doors of the Governor's private office were thrown open. The look of expectancy upon the faces of the persons in waiting soon turned to one of disappointment. Col. John Atkinson, representing the Board of Canvassers, when the Governor had rapped for order, arose and said:

"The counsel for the respondents have held a consultation and have come to the conclusion to submit the question of their removal to the Governor without further argument. We have agreed upon a manner of bringing the matter before the Supreme Court at an early date."

Gov. Rich responded by saying that his decision would be that these men, the Board of Canvassers, had been guilty of gross negligence and would be formally removed.

Senator Wesselius, representing Land Commissioner Berry, said: "Will your Honor submit his written findings?"

"Yes, sir," said Attorney Geer, speaking for the Governor. "We will make a written order in the course of the afternoon."

It is understood, and counsel for all concerned have agreed to the proposition, that the Governor will appoint new State officers to fill the vacancies created by the removal of Hambitzer, Jochim, and Berry tomorrow. The latter will refuse to move out, an information in quo warranto will be begun on demand of their successors, filed in behalf of the appointees tomorrow, and the matter will be argued and submitted in the Supreme Court March 6.

There is little reason to doubt that the Governor's appointments will be as follows: Secretary of State, Washington Gardner of Albion; State Treasurer, James M. Wilkinson of Marquette; Land Commissioner, William A. French of Bell.

Offers to Give New Evidence.

Something of a sensation was created today when it was announced that ex-Clerk Potter, who had charge of both fraudulent canvasses, had requested that he be summoned before the grand jury again. It was thought he had a confession to make, but upon being interviewed Potter as firmly as ever maintained his innocence of either guilty knowledge or intent. He said he merely wished to straighten out the jury as to certain items mentioned by him when he first testified, which he understood the latter had got mixed up, and furthermore to tell of several acts on the part of certain of the officials whom he would not name which in the light of recent developments will point to their guilty connection with the crime.

It transpired today that the grand jury is in possession of copies of a circular which Attorney-General Ellis and ex-Clerk Petersen of the Board of State Auditors sent out to the various County Clerks previous to the election of 1893, asking the latter to have the salary amendment placed first on the official ballot. These letters, it is argued, tend to show that a conspiracy was early formed to carry the amendment in any event, and that when the returns showed a heavy adverse majority the cause was falsified. By the passage of the amendment Ellis indirectly had $500 added to his annual salary, while the theory of the prosecution is that Petersen was acting in the interest of some of the officials who were directly benefited, whether with the latter's knowledge or not is not known.

No Indictments Found.

Owing to the failure of Juror McKenzie to make railroad connections he failed to reach Mason today and consequently no session of the grand jury was held. This may delay final adjournment until the end of the week. The only new witnesses on hand today were Thomas Farrel of Detroit, a Senate committee clerk, who roomed with Sergeant-at-Arms Bussey, who was arrested in Detroit last week, and A. W. O'Keefe of Port Huron, clerk to the House judiciary committee. The assertion of a Detroit afternoon paper that indictments have been drawn for Attorney-General Ellis, Secretary Jochim, Treasurer Hambitzer, Commissioner Berry, ex-Clerks Potter and Warren, and Sergt. Bussey could not be verified tonight. Prosecutor Gardner said tonight that no indictments have been voted on by the jury.

SUITS BEGUN INVOLVING MILLIONS.

St. Louis People Claim to Own One Side of Olive Street.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A suit was filed in the Circuit Court this afternoon by the Becquette Property company through its attorney, John M. Glover, against Mary E. Patterson, and is the first of a series which will involve the titles to all the property on one side of Olive street from Third to Twenty-third streets, aggregating in value nearly $50,000,000. Over forty heirs are interested in the litigation, and in all sixty suits will be brought. The property was originally the farm of Jean Baptiste Becquette, and at his death was inherited by his two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Hortiz and Mrs. Louis Barada. J. B. C. Lucas purchased Mrs. Hortiz's half interest for $100, but Mrs. Barada, thinking her interest so valueless, moved from the city and did not even mention it in her will. In this way Lucas became the owner of the property, and it is on these circumstances that the heirs build their case for the prosecution of which they have organized the Becquette Property company.

Fred Yaeger, 27 years old, single, a butcher, living at No. 910 Gratiot street, shot himself today and will probably die. Yaeger's father says the cause of the attempt was the Duestrow tragedy. Yaeger and Duestrow were schoolmates years ago, before the elder Duestrow became wealthy. Their intimacy has continued since, and Fred took the crime of his friend greatly to heart.

An additional sensation was today added to the double murder of wife and child by Arthur Duestrow by the discovery that one of the chief witnesses for the State has fled. Clara Howard, by whose story it was hoped to prove premeditation, has disappeared. The only trace of her is the checking of her trunk to Chicago, and the new feature is the probable identification of Mrs. Duestrow as a woman who about a week before the tragedy sought police protection from her husband, but refused to give her name when she learned the formalities necessary to secure such protection.

DECLARE THE COUNCIL ACTS VALID.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision today of the highest importance to Kansas City. Acts done at special meetings of the Council for a period of nearly three years before June, 1892, were declared valid, although they are in fact illegal. In the opinion handed down it is stated that, were it not for the momentous question involved and the endless litigation which would ensue from such a construction of the law, the court would be constrained to declare all acts done at special meetings of the Council from the adoption of the new charter in 1889 to June, 1892, invalid.

The case of the State against J. A. Smith, the Populist attorney charged with criminal libel, came up for hearing in Kansas City, Kas., today. Among the witnesses subpœnaed are Fred J. Close, Gov. Lewelling's private secretary, and Mrs. Mary E. Lease. It is proposed to show by Close that Smith wrote a letter to the Governor charging him with accepting bribes from the gamblers of this city, while an effort will be made to show by Mrs. Lease that Smith is responsible for the publication of the letter.

H. S. Lyan, against whom fifteen indictments have been returned, charging grand larceny in connection with the failure of the Continental Loan Trust company, was granted a change of venue today to Cass County, and he has given bail for appearance for trial there June 18. George W. Toulain, indicted with him, and W. P. Holmes, indicted for grand larceny in connection with the failure of the Security Savings Trust company, have given notice they will ask for a change of venue, so that none of the bank cases will be tried in Kansas City.

RIOT OF INDIANAPOLIS MERKMEN.

Police Called Out and Their Timely Arrival Prevents Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The unemployed of this city have been rioting at Garfield Park all day and but for the timely arrival of a squad of police Supt. Tallentire, who had the risky job of bossing the work on Garfield Park Lake, might have been butchered.

A large number of idle men who have been given work at the park is composed of negroes. This morning 300 men reported for work. They had not been employed since last Thursday on account of the storm and were in an ugly temper. Many of them claimed to be out of provisions at home. A number had taken part in the stormy interview with Mayor Denny last week, when little hope for better times was held out. It made the matter worse when Supt. Tallentire arrived and announced that only a few could be given work today, as the tools were scattered over the city by the squad which had been cleaning the streets.

Higgins, a powerful negro who was acting as leader, exclaimed: "Well, that's not our fault; why didn't you send a wagon after the tools?"

Fearing an insurrection Tallentire sent a man to telephone for police aid. The park is two miles from the city. In the meantime the men who could not go to work started a fire under a bank. Tallentire said he wanted the men to go to work at that point and began tramping out the fire and scattering the faggots. This incensed the crowd and made Higgins rage. "I'll kill the first man that attempts to put this fire out again," he yelled, while a chorus of voices exclaimed: "Go ahead; we're with you. They ought to be killed anyway."

At this juncture Higgins drew a hatchet which had been concealed behind the folds of his coat, and in an instant razors, knives, and all kinds of ugly-looking weapons were produced by the angry men. Some grabbed handspikes, others pickets, and some shovels. The ringleaders then dared the superintendent or foremen to interfere, and having gathered a heap of materials built a fire, around which they stood muttering threats. Encouraged at a sign of hesitation by Tallentire some one proposed that they "do him up" as a lesson. The men were about to put their threats into execution when the police arrived. For an instant the fury of the men was turned on the bluecoats and a bloody fight seemed imminent until a nervy officer, followed by a half dozen policemen, worked through the crowd and placed a number under arrest, including Higgins, after which the mob subsided.

Valentine Kiefer, the wealthy business man of this city whose mysterious disappearance some days ago has just come to light, has with him $16,000 in cash. His wife stated this morning she had frequently urged her husband to place the money in a bank, but he refused to do so. Mrs. Kiefer also says a woman accompanied Kiefer and their two small children. Friends of Kiefer say the woman, who was a well-known dressmaker, went in the capacity of governess for the children. The police are endeavoring to locate Kiefer, but have not thus far obtained the slightest clew.

The general term of the Superior Court today affirmed the decision of Judge Winters in making the receivership of the Iron Hall permanent.

FARNSWORTH COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Minneapolis Loan and Realty Concern Goes to the Wall.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Farnsworth Loan and Realty company has assigned to Edward C. Chatfield. The deed sets out that owing to the depressed condition of the times the property of the company has depreciated in value, and as it was found impossible to convert the assets into cash an assignment was inevitable. The deed is signed by Ezra Farnsworth as President and Charles A. Fellows, Secretary. Assignee Chatfield said no schedules have as yet been prepared, but he was informed the claims outside of those secured would aggregate about $175,000, and he believed from what he had learned the assets would be near the same amount.

This morning at 2 o'clock E. J. Dahl of New Ulm was held up by highwaymen at Twelfth and Jackson streets, St. Paul, and robbed of $594. Dahl was knocked down and gagged, the robbers stuffing two white handkerchiefs in his mouth.

DESERTER FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.

Officers Fire a Volley Before the Army Man Surrenders.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At 5 o'clock this afternoon officers arrested George Bulger of this city on a charge of deserting the regular army. The captive fought desperately and succeeded in escaping from the officers, but after they chased him a considerable distance and fired a volley of shot at him he surrendered. It is claimed he deserted the army a year ago. Chief of Police Levi E. Rouderback took him to Indianapolis tonight and turned him over to United States authorities.

MINISTERS TO DISCUSS THE A. P. A.

Milwaukee Association Will Pay Its Respects at Its Next Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Ministers' Association today discussed the American Protective Association and the case of the Rev. Mr. Hepp of Waterford, charged with complicity in the death of a domestic employed in his family. It was decided to make the American Protective Association a subject for discussion at the next meeting, and the Rev. Dr. Huntley was assigned to present a paper on the subject, "Is It Wise to Encourage Secret Political Societies in the Church?"

THROWS POWDER INTO A STOVE.

Freak of Four Boys at Quincy May Cost One His Life.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Ed Thompson, Ed Urban, Henry Jackson, John Logan, and Lathe Bowles, all boys, had a ten-pound keg of powder in a frame building yesterday and one of them dared Thompson to throw it in the stove. He did so, and the explosion shattered the building, seriously injuring Thompson and painfully burning the other four. Thompson's eyesight is destroyed and it is feared he may die.

Building and Loan Decision.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Moloney today rendered an opinion to the effect that the directors of a Building and Loan Association cannot remove one of their number for any cause whatever, but that a majority of the shareholders in a meeting duly summoned for that purpose may make the removal upon good and sufficient grounds.

SETTLE THE BIG SUIT OUT OF COURT.

Adams Express Company Satisfied in Its Action to Recover $800,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The famous suit of the Adams Express company against its ex-Vice President, Clapp Spooner of this city, has been amicably settled and the case will not be fought in the courts. The company alleged that Directors Hoey, Spooner, Sherman, and H. J. Parrott of Boston had sold to the Adams company the properties of the New York and Boston Dispatch company and the Kinsley Express company, from which they realized large profits and instead of turning the money over to the Adams Express company had appropriated it to their own uses. The total amount, with accrued interest, was estimated at about $800,000 and it was for this amount that the action was brought.

A. P. A. SUED FOR PRICE OF GUNS.

Bought Weapons for Protection Against Catholics and Did Not Pay.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 19.—A suit which will attract much attention was instituted against the local A. P. A. by A. J. Rummel, a gun dealer, today. The plaintiff alleges that certain members of the order, whom he names, expressed fear of a Catholic uprising and purchased guns and ammunition. He further alleges that payment of his bill has been refused. The hearing is set for Wednesday.

POINTS FOR DEFENSE.

THREE WITNESSES HEARD IN THE ROSTER SUIT AT MADISON, WIS.

Senator Bashford, Attorney-General O'Connor, and His Assistant, Clancy, Tell of Their Interest in the Case—Col. Clark Attacked by Mr. Bashford—Attorney-General Now Thinks the Contract Valid—Senator Vilas' First Knowledge of the Facts—Clark to Testify Wednesday.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—This was a busy day for those interested in the roster contract suit, in which several State officers, including the Governor, are defendants. From 9 o'clock this forenoon until late this evening Court Commissioner C. N. Brown's office was crowded with attorneys, defendants, plaintiffs, and a large number of spectators during the taking of testimony of three important defendants, State Senator R. M. Bashford, Attorney-General J. L. O'Connor, and Assistant Attorney-General J. M. Clancy, as adverse witnesses in the case. Senator Bashford's testimony was begun last week. At the resumption today the interview of the Dow brothers and Manager McFail, now plaintiffs, with Mr. Bashford subsequent to the cancellation of the roster contracts was introduced. Mr. Bashford denied the statements made by Mr. McFail and Robert Dow that the whole thing looked like a conspiracy and as if he was in it. He testified that he told them at the interview that if they had put their money into the contract on the strength of his opinion they were foolish. Mr. Bashford made the interesting statement that he did tell these gentlemen during this interview that ex-Private Secretary Clark had shown himself to be "a scoundrel." Manager McFail had at this time instituted a libel suit against the *State Journal*, and Bashford testified that he advised him to drop the suit for fear it might bring out the details of the roster matter and create a public scandal.

The next step in the examination brought out how Mr. Bashford became conscience-stricken soon after the roster suit was begun and began to think that perhaps he was in it as deep as any of them, or at least deep enough to make him liable to become a defendant. He said he was at Janesville at one time in consultation with the other defendants in the roster matter. Attorney M. G. Jeffries of Janesville, who conducted the examination today, asked if this was not before he was made a defendant, or before any answers had been served in the case, but Mr. Bashford said such was not his recollection, though he would not swear positively that it was not.

Bashford Thought He Was in It.

Mr. Bashford, however, stated that when the original complaint was filed he thought if its allegation were true it concerned him so closely that he would be a party, and that he took counsel on the subject soon afterwards with Attorney B. J. Stevens of this city. He told Mr. Stevens the facts in the case and the latter advised that he be represented by counsel at the examinations, as the charges touched him closely.

Attorney-General O'Connor was next on the stand. He stated that he was interested to the extent of several hundred dollars in the starting of the *Times*, the now defunct administration organ, having paid a subscription toward paying rent of the *Times* building. When asked as to the making of the Clinton Bank a State depository, through which source it is alleged money was raised with which to start the *Times*, O'Connor said he had been acquainted with President Woodward of the Clinton Bank for several years. He had no knowledge of the application of that bank to be made a State depository until he was called into the State Treasurer's office to attend the meeting of the Board of Deposits, at which the bank was made a State depository. It did strike him as a little strange that the names of Mr. Bashford, his law partner, and Mr. Clancy, his assistant, appeared on the bond of the bank, but was informed that the bond had come in with only one signature, that of President Woodward, and that the others had signed it at the request of Col. Clark, manager of the *Times*, who was a friend of Mr. Woodward. He did not know how the signatures of Mr. Dow, a client, and Mr. Welsh, a relative of Bashford, on this bond were secured. He did not associate this transaction with the *Times* matter.

First Knowledge of the Contract.

Mr. O'Connor heard during the Senatorial contest in the winter of 1893 that Clark had borrowed money from Woodward. He had heard talk of the *Times* being made the official State paper. The making of the Clinton Bank a State depository was the only thing done at this meeting, he said, that he did not strike Mr. O'Connor as strange. Secretary of State Cunningham had refused to attend the meeting. He had never heard that Woodward had remarked that he had loaned Clark money on the strength of his bank being made a State depository. March 27, 1893, is the date on which Mr. O'Connor first heard of the roster contract, according to his recollection. He heard of it in a letter from Gen. Doe, which the latter handed him in person. Gen. Doe told him he thought the Governor had an undoubted right to make such a contract and that a contract could be made if he had that right. He was familiar with the contract made with the State Printer, having drawn the contract and knew the State had a fair contract. He made no inquiry as to how favorable a contract could be made outside the State printing contract. He gave an opinion that such a contract could be made and approved the blank contract. He saw the price made on the form of contract, $1.90 a volume, and thought it a large price. He investigated the matter of price somewhat and found the cost depended upon the number ordered. He had no intimation or no thought that 15,000 sets would be ordered. He did not advise the Governor after he obtained this knowledge because he did not consider it any of his business. He considered that the work could have been done under the State printing contract.

Mr. McFail Consults Him.

Mr. McFail came to Mr. O'Connor in his office after the contract was let and told him he did not know as he would be able to execute it. This was April 8. McFail wanted his opinion as Attorney-General to show to those who were backing him, that Mr. O'Connor refused to give his opinion for such purpose, but advised him to consult his attorney. Before McFail told him this he told him there was a question of constitutionality, and O'Connor, after looking up this phase of the matter, told McFail he did not think his contract was worth the paper it was written on. He had changed this opinion since, however, but had never told McFail of the fact, and for all he knew McFail was still ignorant of the validity of the contract. He said he did not feel called upon to right his mind on the subject and absolutely refused to give an opinion as Attorney-General. He advised McFail to consult his own counsel.

In reply to Mr. Jefferies' question why he now considered the roster contract valid he said he formed this judgment from examination of the decision in the Sholes case, upon which he largely based his present opinion.

The testimony of Assistant Attorney-General Clancey was remarkable for an exhibition of defective memory on important subjects. Attorney J. M. Olin conducted the examination. Mr. Clancey said that he was interested in the Madison *Times* to a small extent. He had donated $300 toward a fund to pay the rent of its building. He was President of the *Times* Printing company until its end. The officers had held only one meeting and that was when the company was organized. He could not explain why it was that the articles of incorporation of the company had never been recorded by the Register of Deeds, though filed with the Secretary of State. Mr. Clancey intimated he became convinced that if the whole facts of the roster case became known it would be hard on the Democratic party, and he finally, after a rearisome examination, said it was out of regard for the welfare of the party that he made a visit to Senator Vilas, the recognized leader of Wisconsin's Democracy, and told him all about the case.

Tells All to Senator Vilas.

He thought Senator Vilas should know all. He did not ask Senator Vilas to contribute money to help clear the matter. Clancey said that he did not believe any of the defendants were guilty of conspiracy, but that if it could be proved that the roster contract or any similar contract was given at a price so much in advance of what it could be done by the State Printer for the purpose of helping out a sinking organ like the Madison *Times* that he should surely call it a wrongful act.

The taking of Col. Clark's testimony in Milwaukee Wednesday will be the next chapter in the roster case.

NO SIGN OF GOV. ALTGELD'S RETURN.

It Is Believed He Desires to Effect a Treaty of Peace with Gill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld went to Hot Springs a week ago last Thursday and, although Col. Dose, his private secretary, said the reason he did not notify Lieut.-Gov. Gill of his departure was because he intended to be out of the State only three or four days, there are as yet no signs of his return. In the meantime Joe Gill is holding the fort and appears serenely indifferent as to whether Gov. Altgeld stays away a week or a year longer. It is no secret that Gov. Altgeld is anxious to make a treaty of peace with the Lieutenant-Governor, and there is a suspicion abroad that he is prolonging his absence merely to prove to the public that he is not at war with Gill. The appearance here today of his law partner and business manager, John W. Lanehart, was the subject of considerable gossip. Mr. Lanehart said his business was of a purely private nature and would not interest the public. Private Secretary Dose is now out of the city. The latest advices received from Gov. Altgeld say he is improving satisfactorily. Mr. Lanehart said he had received a letter to this effect just before leaving Chicago, but it contained no intimation as to when the Governor might be expected home.

TAKE A WAGON-LOAD OF PLUNDER.

Burglars Make a Bold Raid on a Store in Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Burglars last night robbed the store of Frank Johnson, in the Exposition Building, Capitol avenue, of all the butter, eggs, and fruit in sight. A wagon must have been used to carry off the plunder.

Considerable commotion was raised among the squatters on the East Bottoms today by the wholesale service of summonses. About ten acres of real estate in this part of the town is now owned by the First National Bank of Chicago. For a time it looked as though the constable would have a riot on his hands, but after a time the people cooled down. The bank's attorneys have decided to get a judgment of ouster, but will not serve it until warm weather, as public sentiment is against forcing the squatters to leave at present. It is the intention of the Chicago bank to plat the property on the market for warehouse purposes.

BANKS ROBBED AT AFTON, IA.

Only $1,000 in Stamps Secured, as the Safes Resist Attack.

AFTON, Ia., Feb. 19.—The Afton Bank and the Citizens' Bank of Afton were robbed last night. The burglar-proof safes where the money was kept could not be opened. The only plunder secured was $1,000 in postage stamps taken from the vault of the Afton Bank. They had been deposited Saturday night for safekeeping and could not be crowded into the steel safe chest on account of their bulk. The safe in the Afton Bank was damaged so that the door cannot be opened.

VACCINE POINT USED AS TOOTHPICK.

Mistake of a Countryman in a Physician's Office in Tarley, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Some days ago a countryman strayed into the office of Dr. Lambert, physician at Tarley, Ia., and, not finding the doctor at home, sat down to await his appearance. He saw what he thought were toothpicks lying on the table and picking one up made use of it. It was a vaccine point and caught on his lip and gum with the result that he is seriously ill.

Leaders of a Robber Gang Arrested.

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Charles Jones and Fred Field, leaders of a gang of housebreakers and general robbers, were arrested late last night by Hammond officers while stealing a lot of brass and chemicals from the Northwestern Electrical Works in this city. At the jail they made a full confession implicating a score of others, including several in Chicago, where they disposed of their booty. The gang has infested Northern Indiana for the last eight months.

Suicide of a Chicago Man.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—George Kohler of Chicago shot and killed himself last night in the depot. He had been in town a week and had spent $50. Today a telegram was received from his wife at Chicago asking what disposition had been made of the remains.

Northwest Notes.

It was decided at a special election at Salem, Ill., to change the incorporation of the city from under a special charter to a general.

Bishop Foley of the Catholic diocese of Michigan yesterday appointed Charles O'Reilly as priest of St. Mary's parish at Adrian.

Thompson Arnold, who was arrested ten days ago upon indictments found by the grand jury for complicity in the bank and mill frauds at South Whitley, Ind., was released from jail at Columbia City on a bond for $10,000.

COL. CODY SAYS HE KNOWS OF NO DUEL.

Arrives in Chicago and Denies Any Intention of Fighting Fred May.

Col. William F. Cody arrived in Chicago from Washington yesterday and is at the Auditorium Annex. As to a rumor that he had called on a friend at St. Paul to act as his second in a duel with Fred May the Colonel said: "I am not going to fight a duel with anybody. May has not challenged me and I am sure I have not challenged him."

Upon his arrival here Col. Cody found a telegram awaiting him from Dr. Frank Powell, Mayor of La Crosse, Wis., saying: "I am yours to command on all occasions and in every emergency." This undoubtedly gave rise to the rumor that he had asked a Northwestern friend to act as his second. The Colonel and Dr. Powell have been close friends for a long time.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Frank Powell, Mayor of La Crosse, who has for the last twenty years been a warm friend of Col. Cody, said today that there would certainly be a duel if Fred May could be coaxed to fight. Mayor Powell said further: "The trouble was not over an actress, but over an American girl who was visiting in London when both Col. Cody and May were there. This girl went to Col. Cody one afternoon and told him she objected to May's attentions. This was in 1887. Col. Cody agreed to see May and get him to stop visiting the girl. A few days later May and Cody were present at the same banquet and Col. Cody calmly said to May that he ought, as a gentleman, to discontinue his offensive attentions. May grew red in the face and wanted to fight then and there. There was no blood shed because of the interference of others. May kept up his visits to the American girl and she came to Col. Cody one afternoon crying, and said that May was becoming so offensive that she could no longer bear him. At this Col. Cody wrote May the following: "I will whip you on sight." The men had not met in nearly seven years, but Col. Cody started in to keep his word and would have succeeded if the people present in the Washington restaurant had not got between them. Col. Cody's interest in the girl was solely that of a friend.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Col. Cody's friends in this city scout the idea that he left Washington to avoid another meeting with Fred May in a duel. One of them said tonight: "Col. Cody left Washington because he had a business engagement in Chicago which could not be put off. Don't believe for a moment that Cody would run away from anybody."

POLICE SAVE YETZER FROM LYNCHING.

Bank President Caught by a Mob in an Attempt to Leave Town.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The report of the examiner of the Cass County Bank made public today showed the condition of that institution to be about the same as already announced. A rumor today that J. C. Yetzer, President of the bank, who is out on bonds, was preparing to leave the city caused considerable excitement. A mob of 200 people quikly gathered and proceeded to the depot to prevent his escape. They did not see him, but after the train had started a cry was raised that Yetzer had been smuggled on board, and the train was stopped by the mob before it had left the yards and delayed over ten minutes while a thorough search of the cars was made, but their man was not on it. Yetzer was later found in a box car in the yards, where he had hidden himself. The crowd grew excited and yells of "Hang him!" were heard. Preparations were being made for a lynching, and he would undoubtedly have been strung up but for the prompt action of the police, who got him away from the crowd and took him to a place of safety.

TOO LATE FOR A VOTE

TIME FOR RESUBMISSION OF PROHIBITION PASSED.

Strong Doubts That the Iowa House Committee Will Report Favorably a Constitutional Amendment Providing for Another Vote on the Vexed Question—Bill to Send to the Penitentiary Men Who Do Not Provide for Their Families—Wisconsin Prohibitionists Active.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There is doubt about the resolution for the resubmission of the prohibition amendment receiving a favorable report from the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to which it was referred. It was reported favorably once by a tie vote, the Chairman of the committee voting for the report. It turned out, however, that some of the members of the committee had been absent from the meeting by reason of having been informed that the resolution would not come up at that time. When the report was made in the House Representative Root of Clinton, who was one of the absentees, objected to the consideration of the report and said that they had been assured that it would not come up at the meeting and he moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee. After a lively tilt with some of the members Mr. Root carried his point and the resolution was sent back to the committee. In speaking of the matter today Mr. Root said that he thought that a majority of the members of the committee were opposed to the resolution. The three Democratic members were and he had assurance that two other Republican members besides himself were ready to vote for the indefinite postponement of the resolution. The Chairman of the committee is also reported as being disposed to vote against it if it should come up in the House. He may, however, vote for it in committee to get the matter before the House. Mr. Root says that there are six members of the committee who will oppose a favorable report, and as that constitutes one-half of the committee a favorable report cannot be had.

Too Late for Resubmission.

Another member in talking of the matter said: "It is too late to think of resubmission now. There was a time when such a course would have been the proper one, but that time has passed. Four years ago resubmission might have carried. At that time resubmission resolutions were introduced in both Houses early in the session. The Senate was Republican and the House was a tie. The resolution passed the Senate, but the man in charge of it in the House did not call it up, and it was not until near the end of the session that it was heard. It was then too late, at that time it was so far down on the calendar it could not be taken up without a vote of two-thirds of the members. A motion was made to take it up out of its regular order and the motion received 51 votes, a majority of 1, but not enough to carry it. One Democrat, Mr. Woods of Webster County, voted with the Republicans, to take the resolution up. It is known that a number of Republican members would have voted for the resolution if it could have been brought before the House, and it would have carried if it had been taken up at an early date so that it could have been considered. The delay was fatal and the time when resubmission might have furnished a solution of the trouble was allowed to pass by."

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Suppression will hold another meeting early tomorrow morning, at which time an attempt will be made to reach an agreement upon the Martin mulct bill. Some of the members of the committee are opposed to the amendment which provides that it shall require a majority of the voters of any city to reinstate the prohibitory law and it is possible that considerable trouble may be experienced in getting the committee to agree to the bill.

Iowans Must Feed Their Families.

In the House today a unique bill was introduced by Mr. Barker. It provides that in case males who are heads of families fail to support those families they shall be declared vagrants and subject to imprisonment in the county jail for six months, while a conviction for a third offense makes them liable to a term of one year in the penitentiary.

Mr. Brinton introduced a bill making the township trustees a drainage board for each township with power to lay out drainage and to assess against the property benefited. Mr. Byers introduced a bill against pooling and trusts. Mr. Sawyer's bill to provide for the use of the title of veterinary surgeon was defeated, as was also the Jester bill providing that counties shall pay the expense of establishing highways.

The Senate met this afternoon with a bare quorum present. Senator Cheshire's bill appropriating $316 to pay the expenses of Gov. Jackson's inauguration was adopted. Among the items is one for the chaplain for $10.

The following bills were also passed: Chassel's House bill providing that hereafter the Legislature shall convene at 10 a. m. the second Monday in January and permanently organize the afternoon of the same day to obviate the necessity of voting twice for United States Senators and Senator Jamieson's bill providing that sample tickets shall be posted on the day of election instead of five days previously. Senator Turner's bill allowing the Soldiers' Relief Commission a salary of $2 per day, provided that their services shall not cover more than ten days per year, was defeated. Senator Cheshire's bill allowing cities of the first class to bond outstanding indebtedness and the bill extending the time for counties to bond their indebtedness, and a bill to increase the number of Judges in the Polk County District were ordered engrossed.

HONEST ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

Non-Partisan Election Board Bill Passes the Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Senator Edmund O'Connor's non-partisan inspector of election bill came up in the Senate this evening by unanimous consent and was passed without opposition. It is thought that the bill will go through the Assembly in a few days, and as Gov. Flower recommended non-partisan boards of election officers in his last annual message it is fair to presume that the Governor will sign the measure immediately, so that the law will be operative at the spring elections. There are over 5,000 election districts in New York State and this bill adds one inspector to each polling place. Under the present law the Democrats have two of the three inspectors in most of the polling places in larger cities. By the change of the law the Republicans will gain at least 10,000 votes by honest elections in New York City alone. The Democrats hope to gain advantage in the rural districts where they have but one of the three inspectors in the majority of the polling places. Gov. Flower leans to Senators Hill and Murphy, and as they intend to assist the Republicans in the town and city elections this spring in order to crush out the Cleveland Democrats the Governor intends to do all in his power to aid them. Senator McMahon (Dem.) introduced a bill appropriating $81,000 for monuments on the Gettysburg battle field.

Wisconsin Prohibitionists Active.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of Wisconsin will place a complete State ticket in the field this year and will hold their convention for the selection of candidates at Lincoln Hall, in this city, June 6 and 7. The local members of the party have decided to take no active part in the municipal campaign this spring, but they expect to have a county ticket in the field next fall.

HOTEL AT SPRINGFIELD, O., DAMAGED.

Loss of $65,000 to Building and Furniture, Covered by Insurance.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The southeast end of the Arcade Building, which occupies half a block facing on the public square, burned today, the fire catching from shavings in the basement near the elevator shaft and spreading to the hotel part and the Big Four railroad ticket, passenger, and baggage rooms, occupying part of the building, with great rapidity. The loss will aggregate $75,000—$60,000 on the building and $15,000 on the hotel furniture, plate, and bric-a-brac. The insurance on the whole building is divided as follows:

Traders'	$5,000	London Assurance	$2,500
Hartford	4,500	North British	3,500
Western, Canada	3,000	Manchester	5,000
Imperial	5,000	London & Lan	5,000
Springfield	4,000	Phœnix	2,500
German, N. Y.	5,000	Niagara	2,000
Royal	4,000	Rhode Island	3,000
Phœnix, Eng	8,000	Hanover	2,500
North American	5,000	Providence	1,000
Pacific, N. Y.	1,000		

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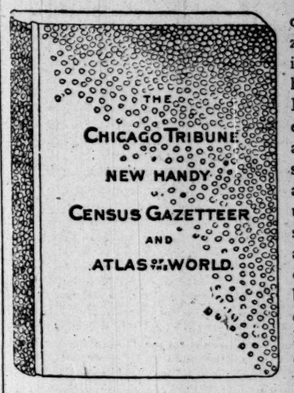

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1894.

THIS is Galusha A. Grow day.

CLEVELAND proposes and Hill disposes.

PRESIDENT DOLE of Hawaii is not in robust health. There is nothing the matter, however, with his backbone.

NEARLY twenty three thousand pounds of butter sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 26½ to 27 cents a pound.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says "there is only one genuine Altgeld." And there appears to be no disposition to counterfeit him.

IN order to remain in his fight with the United States Senate on equal terms Mr. Cleveland must make an effort to hang on to his Presidential dignity.

MR. GILL of Illinois and Mr. Jones-who-pays-the-freight of New York are conspicuous examples of the great truth that you can't always kill a man by making a Lieutenant-Governor of him.

SENATOR BEICK attended the banquet of the Ohio Society in New York City. It was a gracious act. It showed that he had not forgotten Ohio, in which State, if we mistake not, he once resided a short time.

IT is the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* that Senator Hill is the "basest and most corrupt politician in the Union." This fails to do justice to the Democratic party. It has many other politicians fully as bad as Hill.

THE Supreme Court controversy between Hill and Cleveland at last is over. The President nominated United States Senator Edward D. White of Louisiana for the vacancy on the bench, and the nomination was confirmed yesterday without opposition. The new Judge has served on the Supreme bench of his own State and also served in the Confederate army. He succeeded Eustis in the Senate in 1891. Whatever his qualifications may be, or however his nomination may be regarded, the country will breathe more freely now that the disgraceful squabble between Hill and Cleveland is at an end, so far as the Supreme Court appointment is concerned.

IT appears that nearly thirty policemen are maintained by the city to do duty at railroad depots and expressly in the service of the railroad companies. There are in addition about 150 policemen employed at the crossings of the steam railroad tracks. These men should be paid for by the railroad companies. They render service for them almost exclusively. Why then should not the companies pay for them? This is a matter for the consideration of the Mayor and the Council. If the railroad companies pay for the 180 officers employed in their service a slight paring of the top-heavy salaries of the Department of Police will bring the appropriation for it within the resources of the city.

NEW YORK stocks were heavy yesterday. The local market opened at a decline and then showed some firmness. Sterling rates advanced and are now not far below a gold exporting point. New York exchange sold at 30 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were poorly supported and weaker. Wheat was heavy under an absence of export business of magnitude, and the big movement and increasing stocks of corn affected that cereal. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday May wheat closed 1 cent lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed firm, May pork 17½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs 12½ cents lower.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 21,955,000 bushels of wheat, 9,644,000 bushels of corn, 1,053,000 bushels of oats, 231,000 bushels of rye, and 126,000 bushels of barley. Total, 33,009,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 28,902,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 78,867,000 bushels of wheat, 17,787,000 bushels of corn, 3,279,000 bushels of oats, 546,000 bushels of rye, and 1,372,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 893,000 in wheat and larger by 787,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 456,000 bushels.

FOR some unexplained reason certain Republican politicians in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards seem to be most zealous in stirring up opposition to their outgoing Aldermen, who are capable and useful and whose records in the Council have been above reproach or question. What is the inspiring motive of the attack on Ald. Mann and Ald. Noble? Are they being opposed because they have steadily fought such boodle measures as the Watson-Metropolitan gas ordinance? Is that to be their reward for honest service? The good citizens of the two wards named should rally around their Aldermen and confound the knavish tricks of their opponents by reelecting them both. It is rather strange that there is not half the animosity displayed against any two outgoing boodle Aldermen that seems to be displayed by the opposing factions against Noble and Mann. Why?

IN taking the vote on the passage of the Wilson bill in the House the Ohio delegation voted—ayes 11 (Dems.), noes 10 (Reps.). But the people of Ohio only three months previously voted against the Wilson bill or any tariff bill like it by 80,995 majority. In seven of the eleven districts whose Representatives voted for the Wilson bill the popular vote was against that bill. Had the Representatives of Ohio voted on the bill in accordance with the wishes and instructions of their respective districts the ayes and noes would have been recorded as follows: Ayes 4, noes 17. And when the people of Ohio next fall go to the polls they will elect seventeen (or eighteen) members pledged and instructed to vote for the repeal of the Wilson act and only four at most in favor of retaining it on the statute books.

THE Chicago *Herald* (Dem.), discussing the conduct of the Aldermen of its party who voted for the boodle gas ordinance last Wednesday night in the Council, says:

> The average Democratic representative in the City Council is a tramp, if not worse. He represents or claims to represent a political party having respectable principles and leaders of known good character and ability. He comes from twenty-five or thirty different wards, some of them widely separated, and when he reaches the City Hall, whether from the West, the South, or the North Division, he is in nine cases out of ten a bummer and a disreputable who can be bought and sold as hogs are bought and sold at the Stock Yards.

The *Herald* does not believe these "vicious blackguards stand for the decency and intelligence of the Democratic party." If they do not why do Democrats nominate and elect them? The *Herald* asks the following question of the Democratic voters: "Are these vulgar bribe takers the best that the party has to offer when it has an opportunity to send representatives to the City Hall?" The reply of the Democratic Aldermanic conventions two or three weeks hence to this question will be worth noting.

CUT THEM ALL DOWN.

The Finance committee of the Council has decided to recommend the cutting of the salaries of the high-priced city officials and to stop there. It favors the cutting of the pay of Police Inspectors and Captains, but not of the patrolmen. The knife must be used more effectively than that. There must be a general and not a partial trimming.

The fact must be recognized and acted on that the Democratic Wilson bill has made no exception in favor of lower-priced labor. It has not spared wages while striking at salaries, but has hit high and low, large and small alike. The property, profits, and wages of all citizens are shrinking in price or amount to correspond with the reduction of protection under the Democratic tariff policy. Money is becoming worth more. It is harder to get and taxes are harder to pay. This is due to the tariff policy of a party to which the Democratic officeholders of this city belong and for whose candidates they voted a year ago last November.

There is not one of those Democratic officeholders who can be coaxed into saying a word against the Wilson bill, the embodiment of the present tariff policy of their party. Though that bill has already deprived 100,000 Chicago wage-workers of their jobs and reduced the pay of those who are yet able to find anything to do, these Democratic officeholders indorse and uphold it. Why, then, should they protest against the trimming of their high salaries, or wages, so that they may correspond with the shrunken wages of other people, who are not holding offices?

It was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the men employed at the East Chicago iron and steel works had agreed to go back to work on a reduction of 13½ per cent, the third reduction since it became evident that protection was to be cut down. The low-priced labor at these works is affected as well as that which is high-priced. The inequality which the Finance committee is going to recommend is not favored by private employers of labor. The Aldermen must have noticed, also, the fall in the wages of carpenters during the last twelve months, and they must have seen that it has affected those who got the lowest as well as those who got the highest rate of wages. The Wilson bill is impartial. It snips its 20 per cent from the wages of all men. It will not do for the Council to show an unjust partiality.

There must be retrenchment and reform. The Democratic officeholders must take their own medicine, and if they were half-way decent they would not make such wry faces about it. All the officeholders, including those who work in the schools, must submit to the general reduction in wages imposed on the country by the party which is now in power. If they do not like it let them vote that party out as soon as they get a chance and put another in which will legislate so as to raise the wage scale of the country and justify the replacement of the wages of the city employés at the old figures. They must not ask to be made an exception of now. The people, feeling poor themselves, want no pampered class of overpaid and underworked taxeaters, living in luxury off the taxes they find it so hard to pay.

And least of all do the taxpayers want to see the working force of the city reduced in order that a smaller number of employés may be supported in affluence. They do not want to see four or five hundred policemen, whose services are needed, dismissed and thrown on a dull labor market in order that the remainder, who will have Aldermanic influence sufficient to enable them to keep their places, may draw extra high pay. That would be a disreputable and a dishonest proceeding. It would be swindling the city, which would get less labor than its money ought to buy. It would be an outrage, for it would be a deliberate refusal to give work to men for whom there was work, thus adding needlessly to the number of the unemployed and the destitute. Cut down the wages and give work to as many men as possible in these hard, Democratic times, when work is so difficult to get.

A LAW-BREAKING CORPORATION.

There has been a number of small riots during the last seven days, the participants being West Side citizens and employés of the West Side street car company. That corporation removed the snow from its tracks and piled it up in great heaps in front of stores, churches, and dwelling-houses. Had this nuisance lasted for a day or two only no citizen would have protested, but when the company, after being ordered by the authorities to remove the snow on the main streets it occupied, failed to do so the citizens naturally got indignant and began shoveling the snow back on the tracks, thus blocking the cars. The company sent men to shovel the snow back again and the two sets of shovelers fought.

These citizens ought not to have taken the law into their own hands as they did, but they had great provocation. They saw that the city authorities had failed to make the company do its duty and they supposed they would have to protect themselves. They proceeded to do so and have been successful. They have forced the company to cart off the snow in some places. But the city authorities ought to have done what these unorganized citizens did. The former had much to say last week about their intention of forcing the different street railroad companies to remove the snow, as they were bound to do. They did not get beyond words, however, as far as the West Side company was concerned. Why not? Why did they not do their duty and prevent these rows?

And why cannot a wealthy corporation like this West Side company clean the streets in accordance with law without being forced to do so in this tumultuous manner? Instead of trying to gain the good will of the people, why is it always antagonizing and irritating them so needlessly? When that company got the right of way on the streets it occupies it got it coupled with the condition that it would clear off the snow. That is expensive in severe winters, but it is a part of the bargain, and the company should show its regard for law by living up to its contract, and not by law breaking the law itself breed a law-breaking spirit in others. The company always will get the worst of it when it provokes a contest with the people, and it ought therefore to deal with them a little more considerately. If it feels it cannot afford to remove the snow as it agreed to, let it give up its franchise to those who will.

KEEP THE HOME MARKET.

The Democrats say that the Wilson bill will enable American manufacturers to compete successfully with other manufacturing nations in foreign markets. But that bill which is to stimulate the exportation of American goods will by the admission of the Democrats themselves stimulate the importation of foreign goods. If it is to produce the revenue which they say it will the importations of competitive goods will be so increased that millions of dollars' worth of American-made products will no longer find a market here. If one is to be found for them it will have to be abroad. The American manufacturers whipped in their own country will have to defeat their victors in some neutral country.

In order to reconcile the people to this transfer of the home market from Americans to foreigners, the Democrats seek to minimize its value. They talk of its limited power to consume, as compared with that of the great outside world. Is the American market such a petty one, then? Read what ex-Speaker Reed had to say on the subject:

> That in this country all the workers have been getting better wages than elsewhere is the very reason why our market is the best in the world and why all nations of the world are trying to break into it. We do not appreciate the nature of our market ourselves.
>
> We are *nominally* 70,000,000 people. That is what we are in mere numbers. But as a market for manufactures and choice foods we are potentially *200,000,000* as compared with the next best nation on the globe. Nor is this difficult to prove. Whenever an Englishman earns $1 an American earns $1.60. I speak within bounds. Both can get the food that keeps body and soul together and the shelter which the body must have for 60 cents. Take 60 cents from $1 and you have 40 cents left. Take that same 60 cents from $1.60 and you have $1 left, just two and a half times as much.
>
> That surplus can be spent in choice foods, in house furnishings, in fine clothes, and all the comforts of life—in a word, in the products of our manufactories. That makes our population as consumers of products as compared with the English population 200,000,000. Their population is 37,000,000 as consumers of products which one century ago were pure luxuries, while our population is equivalent to 200,000,000.
>
> If this is our comparison with England what is the comparison with the rest of the world, whose markets our committee are so eager to have in exchange for our own? Mulhall gives certain statistics which will serve to make the comparison clear. On page 365 of his "Dictionary of Statistics" he says the total yearly product of the manufactories of the world are *4,474,000,000* pounds, of which the United States produces *1,445,000,000* pounds.
>
> We produce one-third and the rest of the world, England included, two-thirds. The population of the world is 1,500,000,000, of which we have 70,000,000, which leaves 1,430,000,000 for the rest of mankind. We use all our manufactures or the equivalent of them. Hence we are equal to one-half the whole globe outside of ourselves, England included, and compared as a market with the *rest of the world our population* is equal to *715,000,000*.
>
> I repeat, as compared with England itself as a market our people are equivalent to 200,000,000. As compared with the rest of the world, England included, we are equal as a market to *715,000,000*. These figures more than justify the adjectives of the Englishman, and the cold facts of mathematics surpass the spasms of rhetoric.

No Democrat has ventured to dispute the accuracy of Mr. Reed's figures or to challenge the conclusions he draws from them. All they do is to say stolidly that the American market does not amount to much and that it will be a stroke of good business to neglect it to reach out after Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea.

But the business-man, with Mr. Reed's figures before him, will see that common sense dictates first and foremost the preservation of this great American market for Americans. While it is theirs they cannot suffer, whatever happens. If, retaining it, they can also reach out and invade foreign markets, so much the better. But the essential point is to keep what we have, and not to throw away the meat we have, no matter how attractive the shadow may be. Americans, if wise, will not sacrifice the custom of their own well-paid citizens to compete with the Europeans for the poor trade of Orientals and Africans.

THE CONVICTION OF M'KANE.

The conviction of John Y. McKane, the notorious political boss of Gravesend, N. Y., and his sentence to the penitentiary for six years will be regarded by all honest, law-abiding men, to whatever party they may belong, as a result conducive to good government and electoral reform. It is a victory for pure elections and a warning to political knaves that they will be overtaken sooner or later by popular indignation. "Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small."

The boss of Coney Island was absolute in his domains. He had a gang of miscreants who implicitly obeyed him and who terrorized every honest man in his bailiwick as completely as the Mississippi bulldozers terrorize the blacks in their neighborhood. The ballot-box was completely under his control. He allowed no one to vote who would not vote as he dictated. He stuffed it without the danger of interference. He committed frauds and perjuries unblushingly. The police of Gravesend were his henchmen and obeyed his orders. He openly defied the law and drove off the officers of courts when they sought to serve processes. He returned just such counts in elections as pleased him or such as were demanded by Tammany in carrying out its infamous purposes. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, commenting upon his conviction, does not state the case too strongly when it says:

> Most astounding feature of the situation of all—this man and his horde of ruffians, defiant within ten miles of the court-house of the metropolis of the continent, by force and fraud determined the politics of the Empire State at will. Ten years ago this convicted outlaw set aside the verdict of 10,000,000 voters of the United States in their choice of a President.

But there has come an end to the domination of this political boss. The law which he so long has defied has at last seized him in its clutches. In vain he appeared upon the stand and perjured himself in order to get free. In vain his henchmen came to his defense and swore to lies in his behalf. He had run up against twelve honest men whose verdict he could not control. Their suffrages were beyond his manipulation. They returned a verdict of guilty and the presiding Judge has vindicated the good name of justice by sending him to the penitentiary for six years. It is a pity that the witnesses whom he summoned cannot follow him to the same place. They were of his gang, and for years have been his tools in defying the will of the people and the operations of justice. They deserve to follow their leader, for they were as guilty as he in their kind. Justice will not be fully avenged until the worst of them join him and the rest are compelled to obey the demands of good government. The conviction of this miscreant is a blow struck in the interests of pure elections. When a man of his standing and authority is convicted and put into prison stripes it will convince smaller rascals that they, too, may be in danger. It will bring home to them the conviction that though the people are long-suffering and patient there comes a time when they will rise and assert themselves. It is a warning not only to the ballot-box stuffers of Tammany but also to the ballot-box stuffers of Chicago and of other cities that though they may pursue their rascalities for a time there will come the day at last when the doors of the penitentiary will open for them and justice will have its dues. The Brooklyn verdict will be heeded in this city as well as in New York.

THE POPULIST RAILROAD.

The absurdity of the average Populist idea of "reform" in the conduct of business and of government is illustrated in the plan for a railroad proposed to be built from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The route of the line through Kansas has been "surveyed" by platting it down on the map, but not by engineers furnished with stakes and chains. The route dodges hither and thither across different counties, making no less than nine big bends between the southern and northern borders. The whole thing suggests an exaggerated rail fence, and its total length in the State is much more than twice the 200 miles of distance in a straight line from the southern boundary of Cowley County to the northern line of Marshall, those being the places in which it enters and leaves the State.

It is fair to presume the intention is that the same zigzag fashion shall be followed by the line in Nebraska and the two Dakotas, that being necessary to propitiate the Populists over as large an area of those States as possible, while comparatively a straight route is to be chosen between Kansas and the gulf. So from the average of points in the more northerly sections the land transportation of the grain and other products to be exported will be nearly double the distance in an air line, and for all points in the sections where the Populists are plentiful the distance would be very much greater than necessary. Possibly the gentlemen who are advocating the scheme and stumping Kansas for $25 subscriptions to a fund of 24 million dollars for constructing it have no conception of the fact that the actual cost of transportation on this plan would be vastly increased over that for an air line, because each mile of the journey costs money in the shape of fuel and attendance, wear of rails and the wheels of rolling stock, and interest on the value of both the latter items in the count, to say nothing of the greater time consumed on the journey.

If the Populist promoters of the snake fence railroad were aware of these things they would not ask for subscriptions to their crazy-quilt scheme, and if the Populists to whom they appeal knew the facts they would not furnish the funds asked for. But this consideration amounts to nothing. If the Populist leaders and followers were wise enough to know something of what it costs to run a railroad, and understood that the cost of transportation has a great deal to do with determining how much the producer is to get for his property, they would have a little sense on other topics in regard to which their speeches and resolutions verge on lunacy. So the people of other sections must be content to look on and pity the poor fellows in Kansas while they put up their hard-earned dollars for the furtherance of this mad scheme. The conviction that the money so subscribed will be lost, and that the losers will then turn round and abuse other people as the cause of the failure to succeed, will not avail to stop the pig-headed fellows from testing the thing for themselves as far as they are able to go with it. They must be left to learn the bitter lessons in the school of experience.

CLAMORING, SELFISH POLICEMEN.

The City Finance committee has met the objections of the agitating policemen against the reduction of their salaries by a proposition to reduce the force to some extent, and to reduce the salaries of the higher officers on a horizontal basis. This is put forward as an alternative of the proposition to reduce salaries all around. It remains to be seen how the agitating policemen and their advisers, the four ex-Aldermen, will receive this alternative suggestion. Will they prefer to see 300 or 400 of their less favored comrades turned out of their positions to submitting to a temporary reduction in their own salaries? Has the occupation of the patrolman made him selfish and callous?

In many factories throughout the city the employés have agreed to take shifts at work, or have submitted to a temporary reduction in wages that the number might not be reduced and that all might make enough to live on decently. Are the patrolmen going to ignore these good examples? The policeman's salary has been frequently raised in recent years. It is higher now than at any time in the history of Chicago and higher than any salary the average patrolman can earn at other employment. Such a reduction as has been proposed would leave salaries as high as they were in the eighties. Why then this howl about reduction? It is unreasonable and uncharitable.

It is probable that the force can be considerably reduced without impairing its efficiency. But if reductions are made it is not the least useful officers that will have to go. Some good men will be thrown out of employment at a dull time through the selfishness and callousness of their present comrades. It is not pleasant to think of the bluecoat clamoring for such discharge. But that is just what the resolutions adopted at the instance of Lieut. Golden and Officers Mulcahy, Johnston, and Wooddridge last Sunday mean. A little reason and a little feeling of comradeship may temper the judgment of all concerned in reference to this matter. Useless offices ought to be abolished in the department, the item for supplies can be considerably reduced, fancy salaries can be cut more than 10 per cent. If all this is done, if the favored patrolmen agree to a slight temporary cut—about one-half the percentage of reduction to which employés of stores and factories throughout the city have long ago consented—the reduction in the number of patrolmen need not be made.

THEY WANT "FREE COINAGE."

The Trans-Mississippi Congress, which sat last week in San Francisco, adopted the resolution, "That we recommend reopening the mints to the coinage of silver on the same terms as now open to the coinage of gold." But that it is known to the contrary, it might be supposed from this language that the great majority of the delegates to the congress are in favor of free coinage on the equal plan of putting 100 cents' worth of metal into the dollar. That is the rule with the coinage of gold, and silver cannot be coined "on the same terms" unless the silver dollar be made intrinsically equal in value to one-tenth part of the gold eagle. To have free coinage on the proposed plan of putting 1,000 cents' worth of gold into each eagle and only 500 cents' worth of silver into ten silver dollars would be the grossest kind of inequality. Yet that is the basis which those who spoke for the resolution want to have adopted. They demand that 50 cents' worth of silver shall be sufficient for the silver dollar, while twice as much value of gold is put into the gold dollar, thus violently discriminating against gold, and doing this under the false plea of "fairness" to both metals. Out on such knavery!

All the speeches made for free silver favored it on the ratio of 16 to 1, when the actual ratio is 32 to 1. But not one of them explained the reason for the "demand" for silver dollars worth intrinsically only 50 cents. The motive was carefully concealed by all the orators. Not one of them so much as mentioned the necessarily resulting loss of several billions of dollars to the owners of money deposits, life insurance policies, notes, and other credits, nor its effect of cutting down the value of all soldiers' and soldiers' widows' pensions one-half by paying them in money worth but 50 cents on the dollar. No justification, excuse, or apology was offered for demanding that the Federal Government should perpetrate these outrageous villainies on millions of American citizens. The fellows who shouted "Aye" for the 50-cent dollar resolution had not the courage or manliness to avow their real motive for their sandbagging proposition which they adopted "amid storms of applause."

These frauds well know there can be no free coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, when the true commercial ratio is 32 to 1. They must know and expect that the silver would drive out the gold if their resolve were formulated into law, and that thenceforward the dollar unit of our currency would have a purchasing power of but 50 cents, or just about one-half its present value. No man who owned gold bullion would be such a donkey as to take it to the mint under those conditions and ask to have it coined for him into "dollars" costing twice as much as the silver dollars but rated by a foolish and unjust law as of no greater value than the silver dollar for the payment of debts. He would send his gold abroad and sell it there for twice what he was nominally allowed in the home market. We should have a silver monometallism that would be at least as unjust to gold as the present gold basis is alleged to be with respect to silver. It would be far worse in practice, because no gold would circulate with silver monometallism, while vast amounts of silver money now circulate freely with gold as the standard of values. If the delegates who voted for free silver do not know this they ought to study up the question in the privacy of their own homes before again parading in view of the public. If they do know it they deserve to be denounced as deliberately advocating one of the biggest swindles that ever was perpetrated upon a people under the form of law.

A TOPEKA dispatch says that—

> The Populists will organize a theatrical company of young people of the requisite talent as an adjunct to the State campaign, and will send them over the State giving plays depicting the woes and ills which afflict the working classes. A number of plays of this character have been written, and it is believed that the scheme will make a great hit.

The Democrats in Congress have not disdained to borrow the income tax from the platform of the Populists, and the Democrats out of Congress should not hesitate to adopt this theatrical Populist plan of campaign, especially in the manufacturing States of the North. It will be easy for men of the literary ability of Bourke Cockran, Springer, and Wilson to write a series of plays portraying the woes and ills which afflicted the workingmen during 1891 and 1892, when they were suffering from the miseries of high protection, and the blissful times they are enjoying now, when it has become apparent that high protection is to be wiped out. It will be so easy for these Democratic playwrights to put on the stage the wretched, poorly paid, job-hunting workingman of 1892 and also the plump, well-paid, steadily employed workingman of 1894. The latter might be made to dilate on his improved condition and to return blessings to the Democratic party for the benefits it had showered on him. The only trouble would be that such a play would not be true to life and would be hissed off the stage by the spectators, who would say that the writer had got things wrong end to and had put the woes and ills in the past when they were actually in the present.

NOTHING of any esthetic or artistic value was destroyed by the partial removal by fire of the Illinois Building day before yesterday, but a number of men were deprived of the employment which they would have had otherwise in pulling it down. The fire has taken a certain amount of bread out of the mouths of poor people. It is impossible to tell who started the blaze, but it is certain that the police protection was insufficient. It is true that the building was not the property of the South Park Commissioners but of a private individual, and if that building had been the only one in Jackson Park and a fire could have destroyed it without endangering another building the Commissioners might say with some plausibility that they ought not to be called on to keep close watch over it. Such is not the case, however. There are many inflammable structures in the park. There is a Fine Arts Building there filled with valuable objects, and a conflagration starting in the park may spread far beyond its confines. It appears that there was one policeman whose beat took in the Illinois Building. One is not enough. The Commissioners will have to do better than that or they will have more fires on their hands. They will be putting the Fire Department to more expense, and may through their careless management destroy a great deal of valuable property. They must hire more men.

IF Boss McKane makes good use of his time he can do considerable repenting in six years.

PROBABLY Senator White of Louisiana never called Senator Hill a peanut politician.

WHY doesn't the Midway catch fire?—*Cincinnati Tribune.*
The relic hunters didn't leave enough of it.

THESE hard times bear heavily on American missionaries in foreign countries, but the Democratic party, perhaps, cares little for that. The missionaries have no vote.

BAGGAGEMEN on express trains will learn with sincere regret that the Southern Illinois peach crop is reported killed.

BANDIT CHRIS EVANS has been rounded up and captured. Next to the great Midwinter Fair this is California's most noteworthy achievement this year.

THE returned African traveler who says Stanley is profane, selfish, cruel, egotistic, and no gentleman merely confirms a few previous rumors somewhat to the same effect.

EVEN the fire fiend refused to touch that pumpkin-colored dome of the Illinois Building.

IN its day *Godey's Magazine* was a useful and deserving publication, but the country has grown beyond it.

WOULD it be endangering the perpetuity of the republic or the Constitution of the State of Illinois if everybody who has no business in Jackson Park were rigidly excluded from it until the empty buildings have been torn down?

MR. HESING wants a new postoffice building, and in this he has the whole of Greater Chicago at his back.

IN A MINOR KEY.

She Knew.

"Samantha," said Mr. Chugwater, "do you know where my hat is?"

"Your hat, Josiah," answered Mrs. Chugwater, "is in the corner over there by the bookcase where you tossed it when you came home last night. One of your gloves is on the piano just where you laid it, and the other is in your overcoat pocket. The overcoat is hanging on a chair in the back parlor exactly as you left it. Your slippers are under the lounge where you threw them when you put on your shoes. One of them has no heel and the other has a hole worn through the sole and——"

"Samantha," growled Mr. Chugwater, gathering up his hat and overcoat and moving toward the door, "you'd get along just as well if you were not quite so knowledgeous."

And He Took Steps to Learn More About It.

"This," said the tired man, as he started slowly up the last flight of stairs, "is another story."

Not in His Line.

"O tell me, where is fancy bred?"
She asked, and growing bolder,
She laid her dainty little head
Upon the young man's shoulder.

And then, in tones the tenderest,
The fond young undertaker
Responded that he rather guessed
She'd better ask some baker.

Lenten Mortification.

The Rev. Dr. Pirstly—"I trust, my dear young lady, you have decided to observe Lent in a proper spirit."

The Young Lady—"Indeed I have, doctor. I shall come twice every Sunday to hear you preach."

PERSONALS.

Judge Peckham will agree with Judge Hornblower that Senatorial courtesy isn't anything of the kind.

The Queen of Denmark, in her 76th year, is one of the finest harpists in the world. A thoroughly accomplished musician, she assists in trios of which the other two parts are taken by professionals of high standing.

The Rev. A. Routh of Piney Flats, Va., has been the father of twenty children, eighteen of whom are living. He is 75, hale and hearty, and able to ride circuit and preach every Sunday, but two of his wives are dead.

Emperor William's famous bottle of wine which he sent as a peace offering to Bismarck was of the "Steinberger Cabinet of 1842" vintage. It was a bottle of the finest wine in the imperial cellars, of which there are only a few left.

John Y. McKane was 2 years old when his father arrived with him in this country, 52 years ago, and he pleaded that he was an alien to escape the draft during the war. That plea would be rather alien in the draft he got caught in last week.

Baron Camille Blanc, one of the principal owners of the Monte Carlo Casino, told an American last week that the tables were 3,500,000 francs behind last year's winnings, and last season was not a good one. The hard times are to blame for it.

Gen. Edward W. Hincks died Wednesday in Boston, after a long and painful illness resulting from wounds received while fighting for his country. Gen. Hincks had documents to prove that he was the first volunteer enlisted in the war for the Union.

Queen Victoria is said never to lose her temper with her inferiors, but her servants know that household arrangements must go as by clockwork or the royal lady speedily knows the reason why. As a rule, she calls them by their Christian names and encourages them to speak freely.

James B. Scott, who has just died in Pittsburg, was honorably identified with the business, educational, and religious life of that city. When the news of the Johnstown disaster came, in 1889, he left a sick bed for the scene of the flood, and he was at once made the Chairman of the relief committee.

Ex-Lord Abbot Otani Kesho, head of the Buddhist priests in Japan, died Jan. 17. Ten thousand mourners attended the funeral, including the members of the imperial family, the peers, and the leading officials of the government. The scene presented was one of surpassing magnificence. The remains were cremated.

Chief Justice Jeune of England has ruled that a minister of the gospel has no right to plead as a privileged communication in court the substance of a confidential communication made to him as a minister by one of his parishioners. The court, he says, not the individual, must judge when the ends of justice require such secrets to be made public.

The Shah of Persia is an enthusiastic and fairly skillful photographer, and wherever he is—in the town, in the country, or in the mountains—he has always at his side a chief court photographer, who must be ready with his camera at the shortest notice in order to perpetuate a landscape, a group, or anything that may have taken his ruler's fancy.

CURRENT NOTES.

Are the members of a college Pi Eta society particularly partial to pastry?—*Lowell Courier.*

The widower about to remarry is the most unselfish of mortals. He seldom thinks of number one.—*Albany Press.*

"You can't eat your dinner and have it, too," said the sympathetic steward to the seasick passenger.—*Siftings.*

Psychologist—"Did you ever see a ghost?" Cowboy—"Onct." "Were you scared?" "Naw. That ghost had no gun."—*Good News.*

Adele—"Would you marry a man simply because he's rich?" Mabelle—"No, but I would try very hard to love him."—*Atlanta Journal.*

Old Lady—"My friend, are you a Christian?" Beggar—"Well, mum, no one has ever accused me of workin' Sunday."—*New York Weekly.*

They were passing a fruit store on Jefferson avenue. "O, my," she exclaimed, "look at those strawberries. Aren't they a lovely red?" "Of course they are," he replied; "that's the way they blush at the price asked for them."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Donald (after the ball)—"May I call on you occasionally, Miss Lester? We seem as old friends. Have I not seen you somewhere before?" Miss Lester (cuttingly)—"Yes; you saw me hanging onto the strap in the car one day last week while you were sitting down."—*Vogue.*

Is It Greshamism or Clevelandism?

Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): The New York *Sun*, which originally designated the President's Hawaiian performances as the "policy of infamy," and which has led the discussion of it with its usual force and ability, takes issue with the *Enquirer* upon the use of the term Greshamism. It says:

> "'Greshamism,' the term invented by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to cover all that is most ignoble and contemptible in the performances incident to the policy of infamy, has no real significance as apart from Clevelandism, and therefore is not needed in the language."

The *Sun* cannot go further than we will in giving Mr. Cleveland full credit for the policy of infamy. It is all his, from the sending out of the spy and informer, Blount, down to the positive instructions to Minister Willis to keep on conspiring with the cutthroat ex-Queen for the overthrow of free government, after knowing from her own declarations that her success meant the beheading of the leading residents of American blood. Not a leaf would we take from the chaplet which, in recognition of these services, Lilinokalani and her paramour, Wilson, have woven for the head of the great and good Grover, whose name shall go down to all time as the first defender of monarchy on the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century. Who knows but he may himself become Grover I.?

But let us be just. While the grand conception is his, some of the details have been worked out by faithful and duly authorized underlings. For example: To Blountism we are indebted for the stirring incident of the order to haul down the American flag at Honolulu; to Willisism we owe the ingenious expedient of a telephone wire connecting Lilinokalani with Mr. Willis' bedroom, so that at any time she might communicate her fears and fly to him for protection; and to Greshamism must be credited the ineffable meanness of contriving to suppress the testimony of Minister Thurston, by refusing to request his attendance before the Senate committee.

We repeat, with all the earnestness the subject demands, that we would not willingly pluck a feather from the plume—or, rather let us say, a bell from the cap—of Grover Cleveland; but it seemed that Greshamism was a fitting name to give the act of the Secretary of State in depriving the Senate committee of Mr. Thurston's testimony which they desired to have, and thus of denying to the little nation of Hawaii a hearing in its own behalf when the President was hunting it to death. It was this single trick which we characterized as Greshamism. The policy of infamy is Clevelandism. Nothing done by the subordinates has been any necessary part of the whole; but let not the *Sun* which shines so brilliantly for all, and with such torridness for some, be so jealous of the President's rights as to overlook the minor decorations with which his great work has been embellished by his faithful understrappers.

Pleasure Before Business.

Rochester *Democrat:* It is refreshing to observe that the United States Senators are careful to preserve the traditions of the body to which they belong. They do not permit such a little thing as business to interfere with dinners and theater parties.

The President's Humiliation.

Philadelphia *Press:* As every person is supposed to give up some pet diversion or self-gratification during Lent, how would it do for Grover Cleveland to give up his efforts to make the people believe that he is the government?

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Bronson Howard's latest play, "Aristocracy," which, it is to be presumed, is familiar to the majority of Chicago playgoers by reason of its long engagement in this city a year ago, was performed again at the Schiller Theater last night, where it will remain during the next fortnight. It is unnecessary to go into the details of its plot and story at this time. In brief, however, it is a plea to American heiresses not to cast away their substantial American womanhood, together with their numerous American dollars, upon the adventurers and rakes who compose the aristocracy of the Old World. This plea is strengthened by an object lesson of all the calamities and horrors that may fall upon a family which seeks such an alliance with European title in order to enter the ranks of aristocratic New York society. Thus the dramatist points a finger of scorn little less at the dissolute society of the Old World than at the families in the New which affect an artificial reverence for a family tree planted on American soil trained to resemble that of the houses of Europe. Criticism has been passed on the drama in these columns before. The author, while no one doubts the sincerity of his purpose, was too full of his theme to give it an exposition that did not bristle with didacticism. His ardor carried him to that point where it made American manhood assert itself over European villainy to that point where a vigorous application of fists became necessary. The scene would do better service in a melodrama. American audiences appreciate moral plays, but they dislike to be served with a moral lesson which teaches that all Europeans must necessarily be bad and all Americans must perforce be good. This is what Mr. Howard has forced himself to do in "Aristocracy." The cast which is now presenting the play differs somewhat from the original. Among the players who were seen in the same rôles last year are Miss Blanche Walsh as Diana Stockton, who has not increased the flexibility of her interpretation or removed the theatrical blemishes that marred her work when last seen. Miss Josephine Hall appeared again as Catharine Van Broeck Laurence, and repeated what was from the first a spirited, ingenuous interpretation of a type of American girl. Others of the old company were Mr. Frederic Bond, who appeared again as the French Duke, Miss Helen Tracy as Mrs. Laurence, and Mr. S. Miller Kent as Stuyvesant Laurence. Principal among the new-comers were Miss Mary Hampton as Virginia Stockton, the rôle previously assigned to Miss Viola Allen. Her acting was tinged with imitation of her predecessor, although it was a freely drawn and by no means disagreeable impersonation. Mr. A. S. Lipman scarcely satisfied expectations in the villain rôle of Prince Emil von Holdenwald, being theatrical to the point of artificiality and formal almost to stiffness. Mr. Louis Massen, well known to Chicago, gave a fair rendition to the part of Jefferson Stockton, the Californian, although he in no way softened the melodramatic color of the third act in which the struggle with the prince takes place. The piece is well costumed and staged.

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Mr. Wilson Barrett played the Moor in Shakspeare's tragedy "Othello" as the opening bill of his second week at Hooley's last night. Like other Shakspearean productions attempted by this actor "Othello" showed dignity, high artistic purpose, and intellectual perception. Mr. Barrett played the title rôle in a finished, well poised manner. Although he failed to deeply move the aud

...AND DRAMA.

...d's latest play, "Aristoc... be presumed, is familiar to ...ago playgoers by reason of ...in this city a year ago, was ...the Schiller Theater last ...will remain during the ...It is unnecessary to go ...of its plot and story ...ef, however, it is a play ...not to cast away their sub... womanhood, together with ...merican dollars, upon the ...es who compose the aristoc... Id. This plea is strengthened ...of all the calamities and ...y fall upon a family ...alliance with European title ...ranks of aristocratic New ...the dramatist points a finger ...t the dissolute society of the ...he families in the New which ...reverence for a family tree ...an soil trained to resemble ...f Europe. Criticism has been ...na in these columns before. ...a one doubts the sincerity of ...o full of his theme to give it ...id not bristle with didacti... ...r carried him to that ...made American man... ...f over European villainy ...re a vigorous application of ...ary. The scene would do bet... ...drama. American audiences ...plays, but they dislike to be ...l lesson which teaches that ...st necessarily be bad and all ...perforce be good. This is ...rd has forced himself to ...cacy." The cast which ...enting the play dif... ...rom the original. Among ...re seen in the same roles last ...he Walsh as Diana Stockton, ...ased the flexibility of her in... ...loved the theatrical blemishes ...work when last seen. Miss ...eared again as Catharine Ten... ...and repeated what was from ...ingenuous interpretation of ...rican girl. Others of the ...ero Mr. Frederic Bond, ...again as the French ...n Tracy as Mrs. Laurence, ...Kent as Stuyvesant Laurence. ...he new-comers were Miss Mary ...a Stockton, the rôle previ... ...iss Viola Allen. Her acting ...itation of her predecessor, al... ...ly drawn and by no means ...sonation. Mr. A. S. Lipman ...pectations in the villain rôle ...Holdenwald, being theatrical ...ficiality and formal almost to ...uis Massen, well known to ...r rendition to the part of Jef... ...e Californian, although he in ...e melodramatic color of the ...the struggle with the prince ...piece is well costumed and ...

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...rett played the Moor in ...ly "Othello" as the opening ...ek at Hooley's last night ...arean productions attempted ...ello" showed dignity, high ...nd intellectual perception, ...the title rôle in a finished, ...Although he failed to deep... ...dience that witnessed his ...least interested deeply, ...climatic scenes elicited ...His efforts were strongly ...aking the character picture... ...natter he succeeded almost to ...ess. In the opening scenes ...is framed in a crimson mantle ...e of delicate tinted satins, ...ncased in dazzling gilt armor, ...finds its way into the ...ver there exists sufficient ex... ...it. Mr. Franklyn McLeay ...ut impression in the rôle of ...ed with tact and exceeding ...ntly emphasizing its force, ...ng it to encroach upon the ...f the star, Mr. Austin Melford, ...actor but unfortunately ...isp in his speech, made a cap... ...and Jeffries satisfied the eye ...ough her rendition of that ...g rôle did not reveal posi... ...eep feeling. Mr. Am... ...sufficed as Roderigo, ...nder of the support ...to the requirements. The ...and the details of the setting ...though they did not offend ...Barrett makes a number of ...he division of scenes for the ...he sequence of the story.

***

...or entered upon his duties ...Schiller Theater yesterday ...finely furnished offices which ...ir in disuse since the death ...last summer. At the same ...t and Beck, the guarantors ...e released from all further ...the house. Mr. Prior will ...as the representative of the ...se company, which owns the ...ance was the signal for a ...g changes in the employés of ...which, it is claimed, were ...y. Lemuel Savage has been ...e carpenter, with the priv... ...s assistants. Miss Godes... ...ed as treasurer of the house ...changes will be made in the ...r men, and press representa... ...ll leave for New York Tues... ...ections for the spring and ...

...benefit which will be given ...ternoon for Mr. Steele Mac... ...s unusually successful both ...material aspects. The best ...d operatic profession now ...untenered their services and ...has been arranged will be ...ong those who will take part ...who will present "Chatter... ...den, Miss Dorothy Morton, ...ey, Hubert Wilke, Charles ...oneHill, Fred Solomon, Miss ...W. Ransone, and the chorus ...um, directed by Frederic ...

...matinée was given on short ...kaye Scenitorium yesterday ...onard Wales read Mr. Mac... ...some new storm effects were ...irst time. In the boxes were ...Mr. Roland Reed, Harr... ...Hall, Miss Adele Ritchie, ...and others.

...Manager Augustin Daly is ...matinées at his Leicester ...London in order to accommo... ...et desire to witness his pro... ...Night." As a result of his ...y it is not likely that he will ...ome until summer time.

...pest, who has recently re... ...f the east in "The Fencing ...the opera at the Grand ...the early part of the coming ...

...rn, the comedian, is soon ...written by Jerome K. Jerome.

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...19.—[Special.]—Owing to ...Mme. Eames the promised ...enet's "Werther" did not ...tropolitan Opera-House this ...f it "Carmen" was given, ...s the heroine. "Werther" ...ven Wednesday or Thursday

...'s War Record.

...: While Judge Gresham's ...tary of State are proper sub... ...and criticism, the assault of ...upon his war record betrays ...rabidness which is more in... ...g than important as a con... ...ory. The fact that Gresham ...ugh the Vicksburg campaign ...paign from Chattanoogs to ...esteem of such Generals as ... is an entirely conclusive ...Sherman did not win their ...g brigade and division com... ...l action.

...ows Naturally.

...al: The report that Kansas ...roduces theatrical perform... ...paigns to depict the woes of ...cuit to believe. They have ...arce-comedy into statesman...

...ill November.

...Those newspapers that are ...g that the income tax is be... ...ld wait for the November ...

...orbees Located.

...al: Everybody knows where ...orbees. He is always close ...

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PARIS HOTELKEEPER BADLY HURT BY A BOMB EXPLOSION.

One Petard Found in the House and Another Explodes While an Examination Is Being Made—Anarchist Conspirators on Trial at Vienna—Emperor William Visits Bismarck—Death from Yellow Fever on the U. S. S. Newark—Shells Fired at the Cruiser Nietheroy.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 20.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A bomb exploded at 1:30 o'clock this morning in a small hotel at No. 69 Rue St. Jacques. It was left there yesterday by a man who disappeared. The landlord, Mr. Calabresi, found it and, suspecting its nature, sent it to the municipal laboratory and asked for some official to come and investigate. Before the arrival of the police M. Calabresi and two lodgers went to the room the stranger had occupied. When they entered it a bomb fell from a shelf, exploding and wrecking the room and shattering Calabresi's body and wounding seriously the two lodgers. It is not known if the bomb was arranged to go off on the opening of the door or if the explosion was merely an accident. The place is in the hands of the police. Great excitement prevails in that quarter of the city.

TRYING ANARCHIST CONSPIRATORS.

Men at Vienna Accused of Plotting Against Francis Joseph.

[Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.]

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The trial of the twelve Anarchists arrested last September charged with conspiring against the life of Emperor Francis Joseph began today. The defense asked that part of the proceedings be made public, but the court ruled that the trial should take place in secret. The proceedings promise to be memorable in the history of anarchy, as the case is one of the most sensational and romantic on record.

The defendants are Franz Haspel and Stephen Hahnel, ringleaders; and Mathias Stetka, Martin Stikul, Karl Kinkal, Johann Wopateckm, Karl Morawetz, Joseph Schenel, Michael Wellner, Mathias Fleischhaus, Joseph Komarek, and Karl Ketzel, and they are said to be closely connected with the Anarchists of America. The men were tracked and arrested in the most sensational manner. Revelations of a remarkable kind are expected, and some of the most extraordinary exhibits ever brought into a court were shown today during the proceedings of the secret tribunal. The prisoners will be shown to have been in touch with the Anarchists of England and America, and the trial may, therefore, be expected to throw some light upon the international organization and its actions.

The two leading prisoners, Haspel and Hahnel, when arraigned were pallid and hollow-cheeked from long confinement in prison. Haspel was the first to be examined, and he confessed to being guilty of the charge of employing a secret press, and admitted that he was an Anarchist. During the course of the examination Haspel said: "We desire to attain our ends by the employment of force."

Haspel Explains His Plans.

Continuing, Haspel sketched the scheme which he had planned, and it was observed that it was communistic rather than anarchistic. The prisoner, it appears, procured a secret press because he wanted to furnish workmen with suitable newspapers. At this stage of the proceedings the jury inspected the couch in which the secret printing press was concealed. When Haspel's examination was resumed he denied any knowledge of the manufacture of explosives. He denied that he had lectured upon the manufacture of bombs.

In answer to questions put by counsel for the defense Haspel explained the propaganda of physical force was to be employed, not against individuals, but against the whole social fabric. The Socialists' demands, he added, for such political privileges as the franchise only delayed its consummation.

The Prosecutor asked the prisoner if the ideal state would be a republic or anarchistic, to which Haspel replied: "The people will make the laws and there will not be any governing powers."

Hahnel during the course of the examination admitted that he had prepared the Anarchist manifestoes and that he had made the leaden and tin bombs seized by the police. He denied, however, that he intended to use them. Counsel for the defense pointed out that, contrary to published reports, no powerful explosives were found at the prisoner's lodgings and that the machines found were only small and rudely-made contrivances.

Martin Stikul, a carpenter, and another of the accused, admitted attending the Anarchist meetings, but denied that he was aware of the contents of the Anarchists' manifesto.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow.

During July and August last the Austrian police were greatly exercised by the successful dissemination among the working classes, and among every section of the army, of seditious and violently revolutionary pamphlets, leaflets, and all sorts of "appeals to the masses" to rise against the existing order of things. The work of distributing was carried on so mysteriously by night that for a long time it seemed impossible to trace the authors. At length the headquarters of the revolutionary gang was discovered at No. 65 Siebenbrunnenstrasse, a poor street in the Margarethen district of the capital.

Raid on the Headquarters.

Early Friday morning, Sept. 22, a small body of detectives posted themselves opposite the house. Hahnel, who is a cabinetmaker, was arrested as he was going to work. Upon the person of the prisoner the detectives found a latch key of the dwelling which Hahnel shared with Haspel. This was on the third floor of No. 65 and the police searched the place. They arrested Haspel. The dwelling consisted of a sitting room and kitchen. The furniture of the sitting-room consisted of an oblong couch covered with black American leather, a small, brown painted table, a painted stool, a trunk, a wardrobe, and two or three chairs. A close inspection of these articles of furniture yielded startling results.

In the couch was found a secret lock. This was broken with considerable difficulty and then the couch was found to be a costly handprint press with all the latest improvements. Inside one of the cylinders of the printing press the police came across large bundles of the anarchical "appeal to the Austrian masses." In the table the detectives discovered a complete set of type, arrayed in the most compact and scientific manner. Examination of the stool revealed the existence of a secret compartment full of revolutionary pamphlets and leaflets exactly corresponding with those that had in the first instance excited the suspicion of the authorities.

The large trunk was next examined. The detectives, when they forced the lock, found inside a perfect arsenal of explosive bombs, all ready to be charged, some in glass and some in metal, and, in addition, metal cases, tubes, wires, clockworks, and implements of various kinds for fitting these together. The necessary explosives for charging these infernal machines were also discovered. There were also found revolvers with a supply of ammunition to fit them, and a large amount of stationery for printing and correspondence purposes. Finally, in a wardrobe the police found one or more coats with swivels or hooks attached to the linings for the purpose of carrying bombs.

Haspel Attempts Suicide.

While the search was in progress a determined attempt at suicide was made by the prisoner, Haspel. When he saw that all was discovered he thrust aside the detectives and endeavored to throw himself out of the window. He was intercepted in time, however.

The evening of the same day that these important arrests were effected eight other Anarchists were taken into custody, and in the course of the following day four more were arrested. The evidence against two of these, however, was subsequently found to be insufficient and they were accordingly released.

Franz Haspel is a small, slender man of 30. He was born at Gratz and had lived for three years with Hahnel in the house where he was enjoying the reputation of being a respectable workingman. Stephen Hahnel is a year older than Haspel. He was born at Wogetitz, in Bohemia, but has lived since his boyhood in Vienna. He is of medium height, has fair hair and mustache, and a determined, uncommunicative expression of countenance.

Like the ringleaders, nearly all of the other prisoners are Bohemians. All are workingmen, machinists, carpenters, locksmiths, etc., and their ages range from 30 to 51. They are believed to be disciples of Herr Most of America and adherents of the school represented by the Anarchist publication, *L'Autonomie*, printed in London. They have all taken an active part in recent labor movements in Austria, but their precise position in the revolutionary movement remains to be determined.

ENGLAND READY TO CO-OPERATE.

Mr. Asquith Explains to the Commons His Position Touching Anarchists.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons today Home Secretary Asquith said the government did not consider it necessary to ask for powers to expel foreigners similar to those possessed by most of the European countries. The government, Mr. Asquith continued, was ready to cooperate with other countries in any practical measure which would tend to get rid of Anarchists and similar enemies of society.

The proceedings at the inquest today over the remains of Bourdin, the Anarchist who was killed by the premature explosion of a bomb which he was carrying in Greenwich Park, were purely formal. As the jurymen were visiting the scene of the explosion a French Anarchist mounted the railings near the spot and shouted "Vive l'Anarchie!" and proceeded to make a fiery address to the crowds which soon gathered about him. The police only ordered the Anarchist to stop his harangue. Thereupon the Anarchist denounced Home Secretary Asquith.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Examining Judge Meyer is said to have discovered through letters which were seized at Henry's lodgings valuable information which will lead to breaking up the Anarchist organization.

WILLIAM CONSULTS BISMARCK.

It Is Believed a New Office Will Be Created for the Ex-Chancellor.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, Feb. 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Nothing positive can be learned on the subject of the Emperor's private conversation with Prince Bismarck today. Still information that has come to hand justifies the assertion that the Emperor spoke on various political matters, notably the course to adopt in case the Reichstag rejects the Russian treaty. The Emperor asked the Prince and Princess to visit him during the spring at Potsdam.

The reconciliation is now complete and Bismarck's influence will soon be felt again. But he never again will be Chancellor, although he could be tomorrow if he wished to. The Emperor will probably create an entirely new office for him at an early date.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, Feb. 19.—Another link has been forged in the chain of reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. Emperor William left Berlin at 2:20 this afternoon and arrived here shortly after 5 o'clock. In spite of the request by the Emperor that there should be no demonstration upon the occasion of his arrival here the railway station and the village were gayly decorated. At the spot where the Emperor was to alight at the railroad station an immense imperial crown was hung and at the windows of the cottages of the village and neighborhood busts of Prince Bismarck and of Emperor William were displayed.

Prince Bismarck, upon leaving the castle for the railroad station in order to meet Emperor William, was greeted with loud applause by the crowds of people assembled. The Emperor, who wore a naval uniform covered by a dark cloak, stepped briskly out of the carriage when the train drew up at the platform and approached Prince Bismarck, who wore the cuirassier uniform, with helmet, and the gray military cloak recently presented to him by the Emperor.

Warm and repeated hand shakes were exchanged between the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor, after which the former carefully wrapped the gray cloak around the Prince's shoulder's, Bismarck having doffed the garment just previous to greeting the Emperor. The Emperor and Prince Bismarck then walked to the castle of Friedrichsruhe, followed by the Emperor's suite of seven persons. They were enthusiastically received by the crowds lining the route. Upon arriving at the castle Emperor William greeted Princess Bismarck and, with the Princess upon his arm, the Emperor proceeded to the salon.

The Emperor congratulated Prince Bismarck on his hearty appearance and then introduced the Prince to his suite. The Emperor also shook hands with Secretary Chrysander and Dr. Schweninger.

The dinner to his Majesty was in private. Only twelve covers were laid. Neither Count Herbert nor William Bismarck was present. The Emperor sat between Prince and Princess Bismarck. After dinner all conversed cordially, the Prince and Emperor smoking.

At 9 o'clock his Majesty took his departure. The ex-Chancellor accompanied him back to the station and he and the Emperor shook hands several times before parting. On the way to the station from the Bismarck residence the cheering of the crowds was incessant and the Emperor repeatedly saluted.

Returning home Prince Bismarck was almost carried off his feet by his excited admirers, who crowded around him, and the crush became so great that the fire brigade had to precede the carriage and clear the way.

Prince Bismarck seems to be in much better health since his reconciliation with the Emperor than for a long time past.

YELLOW JACK FATAL ON NEWARK.

One Man Dies on the Cruiser After Leaving Rio—Da Gama's Terms.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The United States cruiser Newark arrived here today from Rio Janeiro, where yellow fever broke out among its crew. One of them died from the fever on the way down. It is now being strictly quarantined.

It is reported here that the foreign naval commanders in Rio harbor invited Admiral Saldanha da Gama to a conference recently and asked him to promise that the rebel gunners would not molest foreign merchant ships in the bay. Admiral da Gama replied that he would give such a promise only on condition that the insurgents would be formally recognized as belligerents and be allowed to purchase and receive war supplies. The foreign naval commanders promised to lay his terms before their respective governments.

The correspondent in Santos, State of Sao Paulo, writing under date of Feb. 10, says the rebels routed a body of Peixoto's troops near Fasein. The First Regiment, National Guards of the State, had gone over to the rebel General, Saraiva, who had then 3,000 troops and was marching on Santos by way of Itanhaen, which is forty miles south of the City of Sao Paulo. A government force of 300 men was strongly intrenched in Sao Vicente, five miles southeast from Santos. There they hoped to intercept the advancing rebel column.

Señor Moraes, candidate for the Presidency, was counseling patience until March 1, when he thinks the election will settle the war.

Friends of Admiral Mello in Santos said he would not bombard the city from the Republica until Gen. Saraiva had captured Sao Paulo. The government, meanwhile, was industriously placing torpedoes across the entrance to Santos Harbor as well as that of Rio.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 19.—The deaths from yellow-fever now average sixty daily. The United States cruiser Detroit has returned to the harbor. The United States cruisers New York and Charleston are cruising outside the harbor.

SHELLS FIRED AT THE NICTHEROY.

Peixoto's Dynamite Cruiser Takes Government Troops Aboard and Sails South.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Tex., Feb. 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, which arrived here from the north at dawn yesterday and dropped anchor off the coast just outside the bay, took aboard 300 of the Brazilian Government's regular troops after dark last night from Copocobana, a short distance beyond the entrance to the bay on the Rio side. The soldiers were rapidly conveyed from the shore to the cruiser by means of a steam launch.

At midnight, after the troops had been taken aboard without special incident, the Nictheroy steamed to a point off the Fortress of Santa Cruz and displayed blue lights. Thereupon forts St. John and Santa Cruz answered by firing signal rockets. Fort Villegaigon straightway sent two 500-pound shells after the cruiser, but both fell short of their mark. The Nictheroy did not deign to answer these shots, but put out its lights and steamed seaward. When a mile out it again showed blue lights and then turned its prow in a southerly direction. It is generally surmised here that it will transport the regular troops to Santos to reinforce the government garrison there, upon which a rebel army is said to be marching, and that immediately after landing them it will return to Bahia and lead President Peixoto's new fleet from there to Rio.

The insurgent fleet in the bay here paid no attention to the Nictheroy. No effort was made either to attack it or pursue it.

Americans in this city are complaining that while the legations of other countries remain in town the American Legation is at Petropolis, four hours distant by rail from the national capital.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Thinking that Peixoto's dynamite cruiser, the Nictheroy, intended to fight when it suddenly appeared at the entrance of the harbor here Sunday, the rebel fleet quickly moved into the center of the anchored merchant vessels, hoping they would prove an effectual shield against the dreaded dynamite gun.

The reckless firing upon the city is continued by the rebels.

BILLS ABANDONED BY GLADSTONE.

Peers Render Employers' Liability and Scotch Fisheries Measures Useless.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons today the Secretary for Scotland, Sir George O. Trevelyan, in reply to a question said the amendments of the House of Lords had rendered the Scotch fisheries regulation bill useless, and the government would, therefore, abandon it.

When the cheering had somewhat subsided, Donald MacGregor, member for Inverness, exclaimed: "I want to ask the Premier how long the government is going to tolerate——"

The Speaker sternly cried, "Order, order." Mr. MacGregor subsided without finishing what he evidently intended to be an attack upon the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, by a vote of 137 to 23, the Peers received Peyton Cobb's amendment to the employers' liability bill, which the government accepted as a compromise, and resolved to adhere to its own amendments. The House of Lords then adjourned.

The government will now abandon the employers' liability bill.

The *Chronicle* tomorrow will say that Mr. Gladstone will take the field against the House of Lords today, when he will move in a comprehensive form the total rejection of the amendments to the employers' liability bill, and adding that the measure is ended and that Lords will hardly carry the contest further. A great speech is expected from the Premier.

Prince of Wales Holds a Levee.

The Prince of Wales held a levee today on behalf of the Queen at St. James' Palace. Among those present were the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Princes Henry and Louis of Battenberg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Connaught, the United States Ambassador and other Ambassadors, prominent officers, leading officials, and distinguished people generally.

AMERICANS REGISTERED AT PARIS.

Many Eastern and Western People at the French Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans are registered at Paris: Miss Fu n, Alvin Kranich, the Errico family, Kate Bough, Kate Bannen, M. Katze, New York; M. MacMillan, Miss W. MacMillan, St. Louis; Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Vrooman, Mrs. Wood, Emma, Pond Minneapolis; Mrs. Claggett and child, Caroline Bowles, Washington; C. Schnidler, Vancouver; George Muller, Philadelphia; Prof. Leonard, Richmond; G. Tewkbury, Miss Johnson, Mount Vernon; Miss Scroggs, Bloomington; S. Bond, L. Thayer, Fort Wayne. The day was fine. Temperature, 24.8° to 37.4°; barometer, 30.47 inches. Wind east to northeast.

CROWDING VASQUEZ OUT OF THE CITY.

Bonilla's Army Fighting the President's in the Heart of Tegucigalpa.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—President Vasquez, who for some weeks has been desperately defending his capital city, Tegucigalpa, against the allied armies of Nicaragua and the Honduran rebels, is steadily losing ground, and now holds only the San Francisco barracks. The remainder of the capital is now in the hands of the rebel chief, Gen. Policarpo Bonilla, and the fighting is going on in the heart of the city.

SOCIALISTS PRAY FOR A NEW 1789.

M. Guesde Opposes an Increase of Wheat Duties by France.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Leon Say combated the proposal of M. Kaures in regard to establishing a state monopoly for the sale of wheat, declaring that such action would amount to State socialism.

M. Guesde declared the new duties on wheat would increase the price of bread and concluded with the remark: "New duties are always a disadvantage to working people, and we Socialists pray for a new 1789."

GERMANY AND FRANCE AGREE.

The Two Governments Enter Into a Frontier Arrangement.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—In the Reichstag today the discussion of the Cameroon estimates was continued. Chancellor von Caprivi made an elaborate defense of the colonial policy of the government, during the course of which he announced the conclusion of a frontier agreement with France.

ASSASSINS ABROAD AT BELGRADE.

Attempt Reported to Have Been Made to Kill the Home Minister.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—It is rumored from Belgrade that an attempt has been made on the life of the Servian Home Minister and that six persons have been arrested for complicity.

Approves the Russo-German Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Bundesrath has approved the Russo-German treaty of commerce.

Brevities by Cable.

BENNINGTON GOING TO BERING SEA.

The United States steamer Bennington has left Gibraltar, its destination being Bering Sea.

PRESIDENT OF THE SILVER COMMITTEE.

Count Posadowsky, the German Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed President of the Silver committee.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

MAYOR HOPKINS WILL VETO THE NEW ST. PAUL ORDINANCE.

Ald. Powers' Measure to Give the Road a Part of Carroll Avenue in Return for Weyman Street Passes 40 to 24—Vetoes Also for Ordinances Repealing Special Assessment Measures—Madden and McGillen Have Words Over Appropriation Bill—Lamp Repair Fund Discussed.

Mayor Hopkins will have an opportunity to send another strong veto message to the Council next Monday evening, and he intimated last night that it will be forthcoming. The Council, by a vote of 40 to 24, passed Ald. Powers' ordinance giving up a portion of Carroll avenue west of Halsted street to the Milwaukee and St. Paul road in exchange for a narrower thoroughfare on Weyman street, which the railroad company proposes to open mostly at its own expense. The vote by which the ordinance was passed was as follows:

YEAS.

Coughlin,	Keats,	Peck,
Epstean,	Kennedy,	Sexton,
Horan,	Ryan,	Kleinecke,
Best,	Reddick,	Finkler,
Smith,	Kunz,	Lutter,
Wall,	Gosselin,	Haussen,
Cooke,	Powers,	Conway,
W. J. O'Neill,	Gallagher,	Sayle,
Bildwill,	Potthoff,	Ackerman,
Schumacher,	Ernst,	Utesch,
Dorman,	Muelhoefer,	Francis,
Morrison,	Larson,	Howell,
Campbell,	Wadsworth,	Bartine—40.
Swigart,		

NAYS.

Marreuner,	Kent,	Kelly,
Hepburn,	Knowles,	Mulcahy,
Madden,	Eliert,	Kenny,
Vogt,	Mahoney,	Noble,
Stuckart,	Brennan,	Kerr,
Reed,	Hage,	Mann,
Loeffler,	McGillen,	Shepherd,
Rohde,	Tripp,	J. O'Neill—24.

Curiously enough Ald. McGillen led the opposition to the ordinance. He gave Powers, who had charge of the measure, a good deal of trouble by introducing various amendments, by frequently moving to adjourn, and by obstructing in other ways. He was opposed to the Milwaukee and St. Paul getting anything until it made some move toward elevating its tracks. Ald. O'Neill denounced the ordinance as infamous. Ald. Madden and Ald. Mann spoke strongly against it. Ald. Mann said it was invalid inasmuch as the usual petition of the frontage property-owners did not accompany the ordinance. Ald. Gallagher, Peck, and Powers held the city was getting a fair exchange. The ordinance was defeated for two hours with the result given above.

Mayor Hopkins said after adjournment: "I shall certainly veto the ordinance."

Provisions of the Ordinance.

The principal provisions are as follows:

Sec. 1. That permission and authority are hereby granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company, its lessees, successors, and assigns, to remove the approach from Carroll avenue to the former viaduct upon North Halsted street, and to bring the grade of Carroll avenue, from Sangamon to Halsted streets, to such height which will give clearance of sixteen (16) feet between the top of said grade and the underside of the lowest members of Sangamon and Halsted street viaducts, where the same are over Carroll avenue, together with the privilege of maintaining said clearance in Carroll avenue, west of the east side of Sangamon street and north of a line drawn from the northwest corner of Lot 5 in Block 16 to the southwest corner of Lot 13 in Block 4, both in Carpenter's addition to the City of Chicago.

Sec. 2. That permission and authority are hereby granted to said railway company, its lessees, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate four railroad tracks, extending from the property of said company in Block 2 (2) of Carpenter's addition to Chicago, across North Sangamon street into Carroll avenue and thence upon Carroll avenue across to North Halsted street.

Conditions of the Grant.

Sec. 4. The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the express condition that the said railway company shall, at its sole cost and expense, procure proper deeds of dedication for a public street of Lot seven (7), in Block sixteen (16), Lot six (6), in Block seventeen (17), and Lots six (6) and seven (7), in Block eighteen (18), in Carpenter's addition to Chicago, said lots to be so dedicated for a continuation of Wayman street from Halsted street to Sangamon street; provided, however, that the city of Chicago shall at once proceed to condemn for such extension of Wayman street Lot six (6) in Block sixteen (16) and Lot seven (7) in Block seventeen (17), in said Carpenter's addition, and then, in that case, the said railway company shall at once pay all the cost of such condemnation proceedings and also the cost of said lots, and within ten (10) days after the close of such condemnation proceedings shall file for record in the Recorder's office of Cook County the aforesaid deeds of dedication; and, furthermore, that said railway company shall, as soon as said extension of said Wayman street shall be properly dedicated, proceed at once to grade, curb, and pave with granite blocks said extension of said street and to construct good and convenient approaches from the same to the viaducts at both North Halsted and North Sangamon streets, which work shall be completed within a reasonable time thereafter and before any of the tracks authorized by Sec. 2 of this act shall be laid.

Mayor Vetoes Repealing Measures.

The Mayor vetoed no less than forty-four ordinances repealing ordinances for special assessments passed at the meeting of the Council last Wednesday. There has been an expenditure of $23,000 in connection with these forty-four ordinances, and the Mayor served notice on the Aldermen that he will veto all repeals where there has been such a large proportion of expenditures. The veto was in the following terms:

I beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to the expense entailed upon the city by the passage of numerous ordinances repealing ordinances providing for public improvements. I have deemed it my duty to exercise the veto power vested in me by the organic law of the municipality in all cases where the contract for the contemplated improvement had already been let. But in many other cases, in which the contracts have not yet been let, the city has been put to expense by way of procuring surveys and estimates and instituting proceedings for the confirmation of the assessments. I also found upon investigation that often new ordinances providing for the same improvements are introduced and passed after the passage of the repealing ordinance. As practically the same object as a repealing ordinance can be accomplished by an order to stay the proceedings and as such an order will preserve the work already done in case it be afterwards decided to proceed with the improvement I beg leave to recommend the more general adoption of that method.

The vetoes were sustained, but fifteen minutes after about fifty repealing ordinances were granted for passage. Action on them was deferred till next week on motion of Ald. Mann.

The Mayor also vetoed the peddlers' ordinance, passed the previous meeting, because it proposes to reduce the license fee of wagon peddlers from $25 per annum, the amount now paid, to $10 per annum. This reduction would entail a loss upon the City Treasury in the coming year of upwards of $33,000. He did not think the reduction was opportune. The ordinance was referred to the Finance committee, the veto being sustained.

Madden's Retort to McGillen.

When Ald. Madden presented the report of the Finance committee on the appropriation bill Ald. McGillen asked how it was that the Republican Chairman of the Finance committee had to cut down salaries and abolish offices, while he (Ald. McGillen) as Democratic Chairman of the Finance committee was able to maintain salaries under a Republican administration.

Ald. Madden hotly retorted that it was because of the extravagance of Mr. McGillen's estimates last year that there had to be reduction, curtailment, and economy this year. Mr. McGillen and his committee estimated in excess of the resources of the city. Therefore there was a deficit at the end of the year, the general fund was drawn against to an unwarranted and unprecedented extent, and the city is now in financial straits. No one knew this better than Mr. McGillen, who voted in the Finance committee for every reduction that had been made, who was enthusiastic in his support of such reductions, and whose name was signed to the report making the reductions.

The galleries loudly applauded this, and Ald. Madden got in a parting shot when he said: "We are obliged to reduce on account of the reckless expenditures of previous administrations."

The report of the Finance committee, which is printed elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, was then made the special order for next Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Accidents on Railway Lines

The Mayor sent in the following list of accidents occurring on railroad lines within the city since the meeting of last Wednesday. The list was referred to the special committee on track elevation:

FEB. 19, 1894.—Feb. 14—John Malkofski, both legs cut off by engine of Chicago and Northwestern railway train. Myrtle Rothe seriously injured by Chicago and Eastern Illinois train.

Feb. 15—John Baney severely injured by Chicago and Alton and St. Louis train. Cornelius Callaghan severely injured by engine of Union Stock-Yards and Transit train.

Feb. 18—Amelia Kiewert, foot crushed by Chicago and Erie train. Unknown colored man killed by Illinois Central train at Seventy-ninth street crossing.

Answering a request of Ald. Ernst, Commissioner Jones sent in a report, which follows, of the business of the Water Office for last year:

Total taxes assessed and meter rates	$2,812,455
Clerical expense	99,408
Estimated proportion of miscellaneous expenses, printing, etc.	6,150
Total expense of collection, which is 3¾ per cent	$ 105,558

It was ordered published and placed on file.

Ald. Sexton introduced the following proposed amendment to the municipal code, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

He (the Prosecuting Attorney) may, with the consent of the City Attorney, compromise with the party complained of either before or after an action shall be brought or judgment rendered for any violation of an ordinance of the City Council when in his judgment the public interest so requires, and he shall have the power to discontinue any action upon such terms as to him seem equitable.

Ald. Coughlin introduced an order, which was passed, directing the Controller to report what license fees were paid by railway companies last year and on how many cars.

Ald. Coughlin sent in an ordinance providing that policemen detailed to railway crossings and stations should be paid by the corporations in whose service they were and not by the city.

Ald. Coughlin said the ordinance would work a saving of $300,000 a year to the city. Ald. O'Neill agreed with Ald. Coughlin and favored the immediate passage of the measure. Ald. Gallagher thought the ordinance should include the patrolmen used at cable crossings as flagmen. The ordinance was finally referred to the Judiciary committee.

Ald. Campbell introduced the following, which was passed:

WHEREAS, It is charged by the press that many thousand lumpy jaw cattle are slaughtered yearly at the Stock-Yards and placed upon the market for food; therefore be it

Or dered, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby directed to prepare and present to this Council an ordinance providing for killing by shooting all lumpy-jaw cattle in the yards and turning them over to the Union Rendering company.

To Investigate an Appropriation.

Ald. Gallagher introduced the following, which was passed:

WHEREAS, During the current year, 1893, the enormous sum of $50,093 was expended by the Department of Street Lamp Repairs, of which sum the Gas trust received $31,034 as its share of the enormous and unwarranted expenditure; and,

WHEREAS, No such expenditure has ever been authorized by the Council, nor has any appropriation been at any time made for such a stupendous outlay of the public taxes and irresponsible and extravagant disbursement of the people's money, the knowledge of such outlay not having hitherto been officially brought to the attention of this Council. Therefore, be it and it is hereby

Ordered, That this extraordinary, unauthorized, and excessive expenditure of the people's funds be referred to a committee of three, to the end that at least some accounting may be had of the uses to which the money has been put, who were the beneficiaries of the outlay, what consideration, if any, was received for it from the gas trust or other recipients of the same, and how it came to be absorbed by all the parties who received it, and how it was expended by its distributers without the consent, vote, or official act of this Council.

The Council finally disposed of the much-discussed H. H. Jaxon claim by concurring in a report from the Finance committee recommending payment of $1,587, the amount in dispute. Ald. Madden called up the matter, explaining that Mr. Jaxon had failed to show cause why the claim should not be paid his assignees.

Ald. McGillen continued the special order relating to the North Shore electric road to the next meeting.

MONEY GIVEN TO AID WOMEN IN KANSAS

Fourth Day's Proceedings of the Woman's Suffrage Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Reports of committees occupied much of the attention of the morning session of the fourth day of the Woman's Suffrage convention. Mrs. Clara Berwick Colby made the report of what steps had been taken to bring the woman suffrage question before Congress. The report of the Columbian Exposition committee was read by Rachel Foster Avery. Mrs. Johns concluded her paper with an appeal for assistance in the work of prosecuting the movement in Kansas. Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman followed Mrs. Johns and strongly presented the necessity for vigorous and active work in collecting funds for the movement in Kansas.

Then followed the report of the Kansas Constitutional committee, read by Mrs. Lane Johns. Contributions from the several State delegations to assist in the work in Kansas were solicited and a generous response was made. Nearly all the States represented pledged some money, with the exception of New York. The total amount subscribed for Kansas work was $2,200. At the afternoon session Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrich of Boston read the report of the Press committee. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton read the Treasurer's report, showing a slight surplus for the year.

The election of officers for the next year resulted as follows: Susan B. Anthony, President; the Rev. Anna Shaw of Philadelphia, Vice-President-at-Large; Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Iowa, Treasurer; and Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrich of Boston and Josephine K. Henry of Kentucky, Auditors. Miss Kate Field declared her position on the suffrage question. She had never been against woman suffrage, she said, but she is and has been against universal suffrage without some proper qualification. Women, she said, had as much right to suffrage as men.

Tonight there was held a Presidents' meeting.

CROCKERY WARE POTT

POLICE AS RUFFIANS.

BAIT A CHINESE MERCHANT AND ARREST HIM.

Six of Them in Citizens' Clothes Abuse an Intelligent Mongolian and When He Threatens to Have Them Arrested Put Him in a Cell—Child Dies of Smallpox in a House Where There Is No Money to Pay for Its Medical Care or Burial—Other Local News.

All Chinatown is in an uproar. Its united population will start out early this morning looking for the stars of two policemen. It will make a concerted cry to have the policemen discharged for what is considered a gross insult to one of the leading Chinese merchants in Chicago. The story as was told by a dozen excited Chinamen last night at the Chinese Sunday-school supper at the First Presbyterian Church, ran as follows:

Wah Lee, who is proprietor of a Chinese and Japanese goods store at No. 139 Twenty-second street, and who was one of the largest exhibiters in his line of goods at the World's Fair, was walking along Cottage Grove avenue, near the police station, yesterday afternoon. It being still Chinese New Year's, he was well dressed. He is a good dresser, anyway, and wears American garments as an American. He is an educated man and speaks English and French fluently with little accent. As he was strolling along six men, all in citizens' clothes, overtook him. They at once began jeering at him.

"Go on, you rat-eater," they said. "Go back to China and take your rats along." Then they called him names.

He said finally, "Let me alone, or I'll have you arrested." At this the six all burst out into a loud horse laugh. Then one of them turned and spurted a mouthful of tobacco juice on the fine coat of the Chinese. Thereat Wah Lee became furious and said:

"I will find an officer and have you arrested," and then to his astonishment they threw back their coats and all displayed city policemen's stars.

"Well, we'll just take the heathen in," said one of them.

"Yes, he'll be healthier if under roof," returned another, and they arrested him, took him to Cottage Grove Avenue Station, and locked him up. He soon communicated with his friends and was bailed out. The two officers' names were given as McGinnis and Creighton, both of Cottage Grove Avenue Station.

Judge Clifford is a friend of Wah Lee and of a number of his friends, among the leading Chinese of the city. A delegation of them called last evening on the Judge and told him the story as above. It is said the Judge has promised to aid them in securing justice for Wah Lee and the punishment of the tobacco-spurting, Chinese-baiting police officers.

INFANT DIES OF SMALLPOX.

Its Parents Are Too Poor to Hire a Physician or to Bury It.

In a wretched hovel at No. 686 Armitage avenue the body of a baby that had died of smallpox lay from Saturday until yesterday morning, the parents not knowing the cause of the death. They were too poor to call a physician and too poor to bury it after it had died. The baby's name was Harry Victor Svanson. A Deputy Coroner went yesterday morning to hold the inquest. A health officer was summoned. He pronounced the death to be from hemorrhagic smallpox.

Among the smallpox cases taken to the pesthouse yesterday were: Harry Svanson, No. 686 Armitage avenue; C. J. Corcoran, who reported at the City Hall; Lizzie Stolski, No. 595 West Twenty-fifth street; D. Keith, No. 158 South Kedzie avenue; Ola Oleson, Summit; Eddie Schultz, No. 153 De Koven street; William Smith, No. 33 North Canal street; Martin Wilson, No. 47 South Desplaines street; Adeline Beeming, No. 35 Byroth street; Otto Gelerke, No. 498 North Wood street; Fred Herring, Bell Lodging-House; James Osborne, No. 271 Perry street; John Sullivan and Dan Harrington, No. 85½ South Jefferson street; Mark Wart, No. 737 Van Horn street; Charles Senske, No. 743 North Campbell avenue; Mollie Novak, Charles Belson, and Joseph Sheip, No. 171 De Koven street.

It is not believed that the State Board of Health of Indiana will establish a temporary Board of Inspection on railway trains running out of Chicago into Indiana to look for smallpox. The Commissioner of Health said yesterday: "It would be difficult to establish that sort of train quarantine; besides it is not necessary. The amount of smallpox here, population considered, is small."

"BUZZER" TAKES PLACE OF A GIRL.

New Device Attached to the Central Telephone Office.

The telephone people have adopted a device which will probably arouse more profanity, expressed and unexpressed, than anything yet invented. Heretofore when a person called for a number that happened to be doing business he would be told by the telephone girl: "They're busy; please call again." If he was in a great hurry the temptation was great to argue with the girl about the veracity of her statement, and he generally yielded to the temptation. The girl, being a woman, would naturally accept the challenge, and a dozen other persons might ring until their arms were tired while she argued the point.

The company came to the conclusion that these discussions wasted the girls' time while they failed to convince the other party. To do away with these wordy encounters they have put in an arrangement technically known as a "busy back." This is nothing more than a buzzer with a loud voice and a temper excoriating intonation. When a number is called for that is in use the girl instead of saying as in the old days plugs up this buzzer and the person using hears a noise like a coal scuttle falling down-stairs in the dead of night. When he hears this he knows that he cannot get the number he wants and is free to say what he pleases without danger of drawing the telephone girl into a contention. One of these arrangements has been placed in the South office and will be put in the others as soon as possible.

PROTEST AGAINST TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Petition for a Change in the System Presented to the Council.

The committee from the Taxpayers' Association yesterday adopted resolutions for presentation to the City Council protesting against the present system of special assessments. Their principal objection is to the levying of special assessments without the consent of the owners of frontage upon streets on which assessments are made. The association claims that under the present system the property-owners receive no notice of the orders until after their passage. It is also claimed that in many cases the assessments are so high as to amount to almost a complete confiscation of the property assessed. They further maintain that no special assessment order should be adopted by the Council unless at least one-half of the property-owners consent to it.

The committee appointed by the association to handle the matter and present it in proper shape to the Council was composed of R. C. Givins, William C. Fricke, Charles S. Thornton, and Hugh Daley. The petition was presented to the Council last night by Ald. Madden and referred to the Judiciary committee on Ald. Mann's objection to its consideration last night.

R. C. Givins says the system is full of abuses and that most of them are due to the predominating influence of contractors with an element in the Council.

Lake Street "L" to Reach to the West.

The Lake street "L" road people are rapidly pushing the matter of securing the right of way for their Humboldt Park extension, which leaves the main line on Lake street at Western avenue and runs out by Humboldt Park into Jefferson. As soon as the weather moderates sufficiently construction work will be begun and the work pushed to completion. Their line in Cicero will be pushed as soon as possible, consistent with the injunction which has been issued at the instance of the Cicero and Proviso electric line. The new station at Fortieth street on the Lake street main line probably will be opened this week.

Officers Charged with Theft.

Mrs. Hester Colloway and Mrs. Lizzie Bishop filed a suit before Justice Wheeler yesterday to recover diamonds valued at $1,000 from Lieut. Healey and Patrolmen Mulvey and Hogan of the Hyde Park Police Station. The case was continued to Feb. 27. Three months ago Louis Smith, a diamond thief, was arrested. The plaintiffs believe he stole their diamonds and disposed of them to the police. The diamonds in dispute, the police say, are the property of Samuel Baker of No. 3995 Ellis avenue. The women have been indicted for receiving stolen property.

Maney Is Heard From.

Lieut. Maney has not yet been arrested on the indictment for the murder of Capt. Hedberg, but yesterday District-Attorney Milchrist heard from the indicted officer through Attorney Frank P. Blair. The latter called at Mr. Milchrist's office and said he was Maney's counsel and that the Lieutenant was ready to come in and renew his bail or give additional bonds whenever it was required. Dwight Cameron, who is one of Maney's bondsmen, said yesterday that the Lieutenant was in the city and ready at any time to surrender himself to the Federal authorities.

To Directors of the Press Club.

At the Union League club last evening Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Chicago Press club, gave a dinner to the directors of the club prior to his departure for a three months' trip in Europe. Among those present were: Frank E. Johnson, I. A. Fleming, H. H. Kohlsaat, William H. Freeman, A. S. Leckie, William Igleheart, A. B. Packard, Earnest McGaffey, Dr. Hall, Maj. Elliott Durant, John McGovern, Charles Eugene Banks, E. A. Barron, Austyn Granville, and J. Howard McIldowney.

More Local Postal Appointments.

A new arrangement has been made governing the salaries of substitute clerks and carriers at the Postoffice. Hereafter the money deducted from the pay of absentees will be placed in a fund and this will be divided among the substitutes in proportion to the amount of work done by each. Postmaster Hesing has made the following appointments: W. B. Rowe, Superintendent of the Woodlawn Postal Station; Annie Crawford, stamp and money order clerk at the same station; G. D. S. Romker, registry and money order clerk North Division Station; Edward J. Callahan, cashier of box delivery in main Postoffice.

Locomotive Fixtures Stolen.

Henry and Carl Odenwald, aged 15 and 13 years, respectively, and living at One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Curtis avenue, were before Justice Robbins yesterday, charged with despoiling several Illinois Central engines of steam gauges and brass tubing. Special Agent J. T. Ryan of the Illinois Central read said the injury to the company was valued at $1,000. Henry Odenwald said he had taken the property to sell for old metal, that he might buy himself a pair of shoes. A further hearing will be had today.

Building Commissioner Refuses.

Harrison and Loveless, who wish to construct on State street near Harrison a mammoth lodging house, will not receive a permit from the Building Department until some changes are made in the plans which they submit to the Commissioner of Buildings. The plans show a large fireproof lodging-house, but it is the intention of the contractors to place wooden partitions throughout the building. This the building ordinance prohibits.

Killed in a Railroad Station.

An unidentified boy was killed at the Chicago and Northwestern passenger station at Kinzie and Wells streets yesterday morning. The boy was 17 years of age. He came into the station upon an Evanston suburban train. When he attempted to alight on the platform he struck an icy spot and fell with great violence, striking his head on the depot platform with a crash that fractured his skull. Death resulted almost instantaneously.

Republicans Indorse Coit.

William B. Coit, President of the paint manufacturing firm of Coit & Co., Nos. 33 and 35 West Washington street, last night received the indorsement of the Republicans of the Third Primary District of the Twelfth Ward for the nomination of Alderman for that ward. The meeting was held at No. 954 West Madison street.

Nail Mill Begins Operations.

The Lakeside nail mill at Hammond, Ind., commenced operations yesterday with a full force of rollers. The nail cutters will go to work tomorrow. About 250 skilled workmen will be employed in the cutting department. The East Chicago Iron and Steel works also began operations yesterday morning. Both plants will be run seven days a week.

To Implicate Four Men.

Officials of the American Surety company, in the matter of the men who they say were implicated with Huntington in defrauding the Home Building and Loan Association out of $28,000, say they will be able to prove that at least four men were sharing in the stolen money.

Press Club Entertainment.

An entertainment under the auspices of the Press club will be given tonight in Central Music Hall. Miss Allie Becktel, S. H. Clark, C. E. Banks, LeRoy Armstrong, Capt. Jack Crawford, Rubinstein Demarest, Opie Read, Ben King, N. Waterman, and John McGovern will take part.

Items.

Mayor Hopkins has issued a proclamation making Thursday, Washington's birthday, a legal noliday.

Collector Clark yesterday discharged 100 inspectors, deputies, and clerks employed in the Custom-House at Jackson Park.

The Illinois Cycling club gave a ladies' athletic and musical entertainment last night at the club-house, No. 1068 Washington boulevard.

The forty-two men who were arrested Sunday morning at No. 250 Belmont avenue were fined $1 and costs each by Justice Mahoney yesterday.

The Northwestern University Law School will remove to rooms in the Masonic Temple on the seventh floor. The move will be made March 1.

President Blanchard of Wheaton College delivered a lecture last night in Moody's Church on the subject: "The Searchlight on Oathbound Secrecy."

Gabriel Rollkram, a Norwegian, blew out the gas in his room at the Hotel Royal, No. 341 Milwaukee avenue, and died Saturday at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

The charges against Bunte Bros. & Spoehr, the candy merchants accused of violating the factory labor laws, were again continued by Justice Kersten until next Monday.

David Furby interrupted a funeral service in a church at Sedgwick and Hobbie streets Sunday by deriding the preacher. He was fined $50 and costs by Justice Kersten yesterday.

D. W. Kennard entertained a number of his friends at a banquet last night. The dinner was served in his office on the fourteenth floor of the Hartford Building. A mandolin orchestra played.

William Wilson, chief janitor of the Monadnock Building, is missing and his family believe he has been robbed and murdered. His wife says he had $4,500 in his possession when he disappeared.

The detective who arrested Ruphelford, the train robber, at Denver and was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun falling from the robber's pocket, was G. H. Thiel, proprietor of the detective agency.

The final touches on the tunnel at Van Buren street were made yesterday by the contractors. Wright, Meisenberg & Co., the contractors for the laying of the cable road through the tunnel, began their work.

Mrs. Evelyn Farrell was indicted by the grand jury yesterday on a charge of obtaining board with intent to defraud. The complainant is the Lakota Hotel. Sixty-four other true bills were presented by the grand jury.

W. C. Pomeroy, local organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has organized the reed, rattan, and willow workers to the number of 320 into a union and the stationary engineers into three local lodges with a membership of 448.

John Clark, John Adams, and Harry Peck were arrested yesterday charged with assault and intent to kill. Percy Chamberlain is the complainant. He was assaulted by the men three weeks ago when walking on Center avenue, near Van Buren street.

The Southern States Association of Graduate Students of the University of Chicago effected permanent organization last night. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Howard N. Ogden, President; J. W. Fertig, Vice-President; and Miss Lulu McCafferty, Secretary.

Bought a Big Dry Goods Concern.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Gimbel Bros. of Milwaukee, Wis., have purchased Granville R. Haines & Co.'s dry goods store, Ninth and Market streets. The price paid is $1,000,000. Haines & Co. was the retail part of Wood, Brown & Co.'s wholesale establishment. Those interested in the deal are Jacob, Isaac, Elias, and Charles Gimbel and Nathan Hamburger.

Postoffice Blown Up and Buildings Burned.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The postoffice building at Woodlawn was blown up and fired by unknown parties last night, the fire communicated to other buildings and resulted in the destruction of the stores of May & Fleming, J. T. Hood, and Dr. McGaltherry. The loss is $15,000; partly covered by insurance. It is supposed the postoffice was robbed before being blown up.

RIOTING IN THE SNOW.

CITIZENS SEE THAT AN ORDINANCE IS ENFORCED.

Shovel Big Banks Away from Their Store Fronts and Back to the Tracks of Mr. Yerkes' Car Lines—Police Interfere and a Captain Has His Head Punched by a Plain Little Man—The Cable Baron Has the Snow Carted Away and the Citizens Win.

The operation of cleaning away the snow from in front of business houses on West Washington street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets, caused a small riot during the two hours before noon yesterday, and 2,000 spectators were treated to the rare sight of an ordinary little man ducking the head of a portly police Captain into a smoky-colored snowbank and punching it as energetically as if it were that of a commonplace citizen. They also saw a crowd of volunteer snow-shovelers willing to work for glory and no pay.

Ever since the big snow-storm of a week ago the business-men of West Washington street have been in sore straits to get coal into

SCENE AT THE SNOW RIOT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

their boiler rooms or to load or unload merchandise at their front doors. The street railway employés took an active part in cleaning the tracks of snow, but they piled it up in big heaps along the curb and on the sidewalks, much to the discomfiture of the business-men. In some places the snow was heaped up to a height of five and six feet, which made it next to impossible for teamsters and coal men to get their wagons close to the sidewalk. Last Friday the business-men on the north side of Washington street from Clinton to Jefferson street held a meeting and determined to push their claim on the street railway people to remove the snow which had been piled up by the plows and sweeping machines. The south side of the street was fairly clear of snow, so the people on that side took no action. A message was sent to Supt. Parsons of the West Chicago Street railway company asking him to have the snow removed. Friday passed without any attention being paid to their request, and so did Saturday. When they reached their business places yesterday morning and found the heaps of snow still there they determined to resort to more salutary measures than appeals to a street car company.

Citizens Help Themselves.

The employés of the following houses were provided with shovels and told to scatter the snow heaps to the four winds once more:

Adolph Sturm, veneer and mahogany manufacturer, Nos. 51 and 53; James T. Hair, printer, No. 53; Nicol & Co., hardware manufacturers, No. 55; and E. Mack & Co., tobacconists, No. 57.

The men went to work willingly and vied with each other in seeing how much of Mr. Yerkes' car tracks they could cover with snow. When a man tired his place was taken by a willing bystander. Men began to gather on the sidewalks and the workers were cheered on in their labors by shouts of applause and encouraging remarks. As soon as practicable that the street cars were not making much progress while going over the snow covered track and in less than half an hour there was a blockade. Horses had to be utilized to draw the cars over the bad spot and traffic so far as the street cars were concerned was at a standstill. The little trouble did not, however, deter the snow shovelers in their operations and in less than an hour the snow heaps had disappeared, but Mr. Yerkes' tracks were hidden from view. Every car that went back and forth carried some of the snow away on its fenders and dropped it over the tracks miles away from where it had been leveled.

One of the foremen at the cable power-house, in the absence of Supts. Nagel and Parsons, asked for a detail of policemen from the Desplaines Street Station to guard about forty of the street car company's employés who were set to work to throw back the snow off the tracks. A combination snow plow and sweeper was telephoned for to the Rockwell street power house.

Police Captain's Head Punched.

Capt. Kane and sixteen policemen came on the scene of operations on the "double quick." The police Captain was in citizen's clothes, and when he told John Clark, one of the men who was leveling the snow heaps, to desist John did not know on what authority the command was given. In response to the Captain's order he merely wielded the shovel more vigorously. This enraged Capt. Kane, who seized hold of him and ordered a policeman to arrest him. Now, John is a wiry little man who wrestles with dynamos and pistons-rods in the engine rooms of Nicol & Co., and is known to be a "hardy chap" among his fellows. In a twinkling he had the big police Captain under him in the snow, and the way he dived the Captain's head into the snow pile and rubbed some of it in for luck made the crowd howl with delight. John seemed to be having great fun with the Captain until a policeman rushed up and rescued his chief. John was arrested and hauled off to the station. One of his acquaintances, Thomas Leahy, foreman of the James T. Hair printing establishment, told John he would go bail for him and made a move to go toward the station. Capt. Kane snatched a club from one of the policemen standing by and ordered Leahy back. Leahy and a number of other men assert that the Captain drew his revolver and threatened to kill some of them. Leahy thought discretion was advisable, so he quietly refired. The policemen were ranged along the two sides of the street and the street railway employés threw back to the curb again what was left of the snow which had not been carried away on the fenders of the cars.

Meanwhile several wagons had gathered in front of the business-houses, so that the plow and sweeping machine was impeded in its work. The employés continued at their labor on the tracks as if they were scraped clean.

The crowd that gathered to watch the affair jeered the employés, but the policemen paid no attention to them and confined themselves simply to seeing that they were not interfered with.

Man Arrested and Snow Carted Away.

John Clark was charged with disorderly conduct by Officer Belden, and held in $200 bond. Bail was furnished by Adolph Sturm. The police claim that the men employed by the business houses were shoveling the snow not only on the tracks but on to the platforms and outside seats of the street cars.

The battle between the business-men and the street railway company had one good result for the business-men. During the afternoon the West Chicago Street railway company sent its own wagons and men to cart away the snow which had caused the trouble, and at 6 o'clock last evening there was scarcely a trace of it left.

An echo of the Eighteenth street snow riots Saturday was heard in Justice Eberhardt's court yesterday morning when Stanislaw Stopka, Anton Nieman, Barth Toclup, and John Cies were made to pay the court costs and then dismissed. They were arrested by Hinman street officers on a charge of throwing snowballs at the street car employés.

California and Mexico Excursions.

First-class excursion to California by special train with through dining car leaves Chicago Feb. 27, personally conducted. Lowest rates. Grand tour of Old Mexico March 6. J. J. Grafton, No. 195 Clark street.

SWALLOWED A DOSE OF PRUSSIC ACID.

Chicago Man Kills Himself After a Brief Period of Dissipation.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—P. W. Talbot, a traveling man for a Chicago house, took a dose of prussic acid early this morning at the Hotel Tacoma and died this evening at Harper's Hospital. The poison was taken with suicidal intent at the end of a debauch of short duration. He was well dressed and in excellent health when he first appeared at the Tacoma last evening and secured a bed. He was intoxicated, and when paying for his bed said his last cent was now gone. Late this morning his door was broken in and he was found in bed dying. In his room were found three addressed envelopes. One note was addressed to the Coroner, another to the landlord of the hotel, and the third to J. J. Rummler. The note to the hotel proprietor read as follows: "I am very sorry to make you any extra trouble, but I am compelled to leave you. Anything that I leave you can keep or give away." The note to J. J. Rummler, who is Treasurer of the Michigan Crematorium company, read: "If I should die I wish my body incinerated. Please make the expense the least possible. Send the bill to A. Talbot, No. 426 North State street, Chicago. It will be paid. If you feel that you must telegraph first please do not do so before 4 o'clock p. m., Feb. 19, that my letter may reach there before the message. Make haste in this matter." The letter to the Coroner told that he had taken prussic acid, and requested that his body be cremated. At the hospital Talbot swore at the doctors and nurses as they worked over him and said he wanted to die.

P. W. Talbot was 45 years old and was unmarried. When in Chicago he usually lived with his brother at No. 426 N. State street, but his business interests were chiefly in Detroit. His family, to whom the news of his death is a severe shock, attribute his suicide solely to depression caused by business troubles. He was on the best of terms with his relatives.

THEY DEBATE CLEVELAND AND HAWAII.

William E. Mason and I. K. Boyesen at the People's Institute.

Cleveland and Hawaii, debated by William E. Mason and I. K. Boyesen, attracted to the People's Institute last night 1,500 people. Mr. Mason, who assailed the policy of the administration, opened and closed; and Mr. Boyesen, who defended the President, spoke twice.

Mr. Boyesen contended that Liliuokalani's new Constitution was a moderate and righteous one, designed to restore to her people some of the powers that foreigners had tricked them out of. Still it was on that account only that United States Minister Stevens conspired with the resident foreigners to depose her. Stevens, he contended, caused the United States marines to land before the revolution was proclaimed, and to overawe the Queen, and his act was repudiated by Secretary Foster. The American flag was hauled down, but it was done under Harrison's administration, and not under Cleveland's. He could see nothing but what was noble and manly in Cleveland's course.

Mr. Mason was not ready to defend what Stevens had done and denied that the United States Government had done so. But he denied that that gave the government the right to undo the resolution, though Stevens might have been punished at home if he had done wrong. Mr. Mason considered that if France had undertaken to restore British rule in America it would have been a parallel to Mr. Cleveland's course in Hawaii. As to defended the landing of the troops and condemned the bloodthirsty spirit exhibited by the Queen. He resented Mr. Boyesen's charge that he was friendly to the colored people in Mississippi and oppressive to those in Hawaii. He said he was simply down on Kings and Queens everywhere. Judging from the applause Mr. Mason had the most innings.

TO PURCHASE SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

The First Letting of Government Contracts in the West to Occur Here Today.

The first letting of government contracts for Indian supplies outside of New York will take place at 1 o'clock today at Nos. 38 and 40 Monroe street, where seven months ago the Department of the Interior established a warehouse for the forwarding of supplies to the Indian agencies. Indian Commissioner O. M. Browning has come on from Washington to superintend the letting. At the Grand Pacific yesterday Mr. Browning said: "I am an Illinoisan, and believing that the supplies for the agencies can be better secured at Chicago than in the East I had the warehouse established here. This letting will be the first one conducted by the department in the West. It is for supplies for the Sioux at Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies under a recent treaty. There are a large number of bidders now in the city, and the bids will be opened in their presence tomorrow. We have advertised for 7,000 breeding cows, 972 milch cows, 3,462 heifers, 500 bulls, 940 mares, 500 wagons, and a corresponding number of plows and other agricultural implements."

SUPPER FOR THE CHINESE YOUNG MEN.

Sunday-School Rooms of the First Presbyterian Church Are Decorated.

The Chinese Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church gave its annual New Year supper last night in the lecture-room of the church, Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue. The rooms were decorated in Chinese style. The tables, though set with American dishes, were dressed in flowers and lanterns by Chinese fingers. There are fifty Chinamen in the Sunday-school and as many teachers, for it requires one teacher to each pupil. The teachers are almost all young women. There were 100 Chinamen in attendance last night. Some were in full evening dress. Almost all wore their queues done up high. But few wore the Chinese dress. Among those who took part in the program were Moy Mon, Frank How, Chin On, Chong Quong, Moy Wing, Moy Fred Sang. Four hundred persons were fed and several hundred dollars were realized for the Chinese Sunday-school.

COUSIN OF JEFFERSON DAVIS DIES.

Earned Her Living in Chicago as Seamstress and Corsetmaker.

Miss Nancy Cook, aged 50, and a cousin of Jefferson Davis of the Southern Confederacy, died in want in her room at No. 367 Wells street yesterday morning of paralysis of the heart. Miss Cook was a seamstress and came to Chicago eighteen months ago from her mother's home in Plainfield, Ind. She worked in Chicago as a seamstress and in a corset factory. She boarded with a Mrs. Grant at No. 367 Wells street, and yesterday morning Mrs. Grant, hearing groans in Miss Cook's room, found her in a dying condition. Dr. Orth was sent for, but arrived after the woman was dead. The body was removed to Sigmund's morgue, where it is held awaiting orders from Miss Cook's relatives at Plainfield.

Indicted for Swearing His Wife Is Insane.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Benjamin Shea of Graham Township has been indicted by the grand jury for perjury. The evidence against him goes to show that Shea made affidavit that his wife was insane and asked that the county take charge of her. His own parents swear that she has always been perfectly sane. Shea pleaded not guilty.

KNIGHTS IN JUBILEE.

PYTHIANS CELEBRATE THEIR ORDER'S BIRTHDAY.

Fill the Auditorium to Hear of the Success of the Organization Since Its Inception in Washington Thirty Years Ago—Formed During Troublous Times, It Grew with Amazing Rapidity and Is Now a Power—The Day Observed in Many Other Cities.

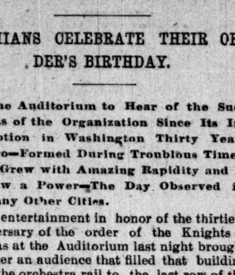
The entertainment in honor of the thirtieth anniversary of the order of the Knights of Pythias at the Auditorium last night brought together an audience that filled that building from the orchestra rail to the last row of the highest gallery.

The entertainment was opened with an organ recital by Frederic Archer and was followed by a Pythian ode sung by the Arion and Imperial Quartets, with Mr. Archer at the organ. Charles Burgoyne, Grand Chancellor of Illinois, delivered his address of welcome. His address was principally devoted to the history of the Knights of Pythias. In substance he said:

"Three decades ago tonight, in the capital city of the United States, five men met together and formed the order of Knights of Pythias. No other order was ever formed under such peculiar conditions. The great war was still in progress and the country was broken up and badly in debt. It was not an auspicious time for the forming of such an order. Yet, in spite of all this, the order grew and waxed strong. The author of the ritual and founder of the order was Justus H. Rathbone and he was the first Chancellor Commander. Franklin Lodge, No. 2, is now the oldest lodge in the order.

Excelsior Lodge No. 1 was instituted at Philadelphia Feb. 23, 1867, and in four months had a membership of 300. From this the order spread rapidly all over the country.

A convention of delegates, representing the jurisdictions of the States, met in Washington in June, 1868, and adopted a constitution. Under and by virtue of this constitution the Supreme Lodge of the World was organized in August, 1868. The Uniform Rank was established in November, 1878, and has now a membership of 50,000. The order was introduced into Illinois in 1869, Welcome Lodge No. 1 of Chicago, instituted May 4, 1869, being the first. The Grand Lodge of



F. M. BURROUGHS.
[Supreme Representative.]

the State was instituted Feb. 4, 1870. There are now 456 lodges in the State, with an aggregate membership of 36,000. The order contains at present 600 sublodges, 1,200 uniformed lodges, and 1,900 secret endowment orders. Its total membership is about 500,000.

What the Order Has Done.

"The order has paid out for benefits in the last twenty-one years $71,000,000, of which $8,000,000 was paid to widows and orphans. The principles of the order are those of humanity and religion; its object is to promote the general good of mankind, and to spread abroad the lights of morality and knowledge. It not only benefits the common cause of philanthropy, but insures to its members, in the hour of adversity and tribulation, a source of safety and comfort that none save the arm of Omnipotence can destroy."

After a selection by the Imperial Quartet Frank M. Burroughs, Supreme Representative, delivered an address. The Arion Quartet followed with "Suwanee River," and then John J. Brown, Grand Prelate, spoke on "Damon and Pythias." He said that when he was first asked to make an address he chose for his subject, "Pythianism in Southern Illinois," but when he came to look over the field he found that the southern boundary of Chicago passed below his home at Vandalia, and so he decided to change his subject. He rehearsed the story of Damon and Pythias, and pointed out how the love of freedom, the love of family, and the love of friends, as illustrated by the story of these heroes of ancient Greece, was the standard to which every true Pythian aspired. The motto of the order is, he said: "Friendship, freedom, equality, love of women, love of home, love of children; live like men and be true friends."

JOHN J. BROWN,
[Grand Prelate.]

The audience then listened to Verdi's "Vespri Siciliani," sung by Mme. Francesca Guthrie Moyer.

Miss Edith Bassler followed with a dainty and graceful Spanish dance. Mr. Archer then gave an organ selection, followed by an oration by John W. Green, Past Grand Chancellor of Iowa.

Bruno Steindel's violoncello solo was enjoyed, followed by selections by the Arion Imperial Quartet. The exercises closed with an ode by Mr. Archer.

CELEBRATE IN OTHER PLACES.

Knights Feast, Parade, and Lay Corner-Stones of New Homes.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Ohio State temporary Pythian Home was dedicated today by Grand Chancellor H. W. Lewis of Dayton. The exercises were preceded by a parade of the Fourth Regiment, Col. Lafferty of Springfield in command. The Rev. S. P. Dunlap led in prayer and Judge Geyer of Piqua, Judge Trout of Springfield, Judge Beatty of Toledo, C. A. Poland of Columbus, and George Hickcock of Akron made addresses. Grand Chancellor Lewis declared the home opened and a reception followed. The exercises culminated in a ball this evening. The permanent home will be built this spring.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Third Regiment, Uniformed Rank K. of P., had a special meeting in Muncie tonight and formed two battalions, with the following cities as members: First Battalion—Richmond, Connersville, Liberty, Newcastle, Rushville, Cambridge City, and Hagerstown. Samuel Clendeln of Richmond was elected Major. Second Battalion—Union City, Winchester, Anderson, Marion, and Muncie. Charles T. Reading of Muncie was elected Major. The meeting was called by Brig.-Gen. J. K. Ross of Indianapolis. The regiment decided to join the Indiana Brigade and attend the conclave at Washington next August.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The members of Achilles division and St. Bernard Lodge, Knights of Pythias, including their families, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the order with a banquet in the opera-house tonight. A program of music, recitations, and an address by Charles F. H. Carrithers preceded the banquet. Toasts were responded to by Prof. J. E. Bangs, N. E. Fulton, W. H. Karnes, John Zimmerman, S. M. Barnes, J. R. Rayburn and Herbert Powell, with G. B. Gordon as toastmaster.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 19.—The Knights of Pythias celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of Pythianism tonight at the Coliseum. Seven thousand members of the order took part in the ceremonies.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 19.—The tablet of the new Pythian Temple was laid this afternoon with interesting ceremonies. The five lodges of this city with a membership of 700, joined by the visiting lodges, officers of the Grand Lodge, and representatives of the Supreme Lodge paraded. The tablet was laid by Past Grand Commander Loomis and the formal exercises were observed in Lockerby Hall later. The new temple is a seven-story structure of Portage stone and pressed brick. It will cost about $100,000.

Beginning Early.

M. Picard, the French Commissioner-General for the Paris Exposition of 1900, already has 100 clerks at work.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois, partly cloudy, colder in southern portion, northwest winds.

Indiana, fair, much colder, northwest winds.

Lower Michigan, fair; decidedly colder; west to north winds.

Upper Michigan, generally fair; colder in eastern portion; northwest winds.

Wisconsin, fair; slowly rising temperature; variable winds.

Minnesota, fair; warmer; variable winds.

Iowa, generally fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds.

Missouri, generally fair, warmer in northern and western portions, variable winds.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
Abilene	30.30	-12	48	N.	Clear.	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.08	-12	8	N. W.	Clear.	
Boston, Mass.	29.88	40	48	S.	Rain.	.16
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.02	30	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.32	30	42	N. W.	Clear.	
Charleston, S. C.	30.14	60	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.14	22	38	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	30.36	16	22	W.	Clear.	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	30.24	36	50	N. W.	Fair.	
Cleveland, O.	30.19	30	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.42	10	14	N. W.	Clear.	
Denver, Colo.	29.94	42	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.50	10	12	W.	Clear.	
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	28	34	W.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.30	-22	24	E.	Fair.	
Duluth, Minn.	30.34	-8	2	N. W.	Clear.	
El Paso, Tex.	30.12	62	68	W.	Clear.	
Erie, Pa.	30.06	30	40	W.	Cl'udy	
Galveston, Tex.	30.06	66	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.22	16	28	N. W.	Fair.	.01
Green Bay, Wis.	30.30	4	14	S. W.	Clear.	Trace
Helena, Mont.	30.82	-12	10	N. W.	Snow.	.01
Huron, S. D.	30.58	-4	2	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Indianapolis	30.12	24	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Jacksonville	30.18	62	72	E.	Rain.	.56
Kansas City, Mo.	30.44	14	18	N. E.	Clear.	
Knoxville	30.10	54	56	S.	Clear.	.30
La Crosse, Wis.	30.44	8	8	W.	Clear.	
Little Rock, Ark.	30.20	54	58	N. E.	Clear.	
Louisville, Ky.	30.20	36	54	W.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich	30.16		10	N. W.	Clear.	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.24	52	60	N.	Clear.	
Miles City	30.56		14	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.30	10	14	W.	Clear.	Trace
Minnedosa	30.32	18	16	N. W.	Fair.	
Montreal	29.82	30	36	W.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	30.50	-12	2	W.	Clear.	
New Orleans, La.	30.12	64	72	E.	Fair.	.62
New York City	29.92	34	42	W.	Foggy	.04
Omaha, Neb.	30.52	6	10	N.	Clear.	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.04	24	36	W.	Cl'udy	
Palestine	30.16	58	70	N.	Clear.	
Pierre, S. D.	30.54	0	4	N.	Cl'udy	
Pittsburg	30.06	32	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Port Huron	30.12	24	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Pueblo	29.96	40	44	W.	Clear.	
Rapid City	30.54	-6	2	W.	Snow.	.04
St. Louis	30.38	22	30	N. W.	Clear.	
St. Paul	30.48	-6	2	S. W.	Clear.	
Salt Lake City	29.94	42	46	W.	Cl'udy	
Santa Fe	30.18	38	44	S. W.	Clear.	
Sioux City	30.54	2	6	W.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.28	16	22	N. W.	Clear.	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	30.34	26	32	N. W.	Clear.	
Toledo	30.18	26	36

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at these drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
Cor. 31st.....C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 35th.....C. H. MORSELL & CO.
Cor. 39th.....C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 47th.....T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood.....RAUSCH BROS.
.....W. BLOOD.
.....CURTI & McRAE.
Cor. 55th.....CALUMET DRUG CO.
Cor. 94th.....
ELLIS ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD—
.....A. J. KETTERING.
.....F. C. MOSELEY & CO.
.....BOULEVARD PHAR.
STATE STREET—
.....MRS. A. REICHEL.
.....W. M. BELL.
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.....A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
.....JOHN I. BELL.
.....C. E. REISS.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 21st.....E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th.....I. H. McINNERNY.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
.....J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Eastman.....R. P. BRAUN.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th.....E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 18th.....F. FISCHER.
Cor. 19th.....E. A. HOLROYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Oakenwald.....C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Lake.....L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake.....O. F. SCHMIDT.
.....H. TRUESDELL.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans.....C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison.....F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson.....J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Woodlawn avenue.....O. F. SCHMIDT & CO.
SIXTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Stewart-av.....JAMES & DEWEY.
WOODLAWN AVENUE—
Cor. 60th and Wentworth.....H. J. HOUGHTON.
.....E. G. BINZ & CO.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks.....L. E. PENBERTHY.
RACINE AVENUE—
.....A. E. BIERSTEDT.
EVANSTON.....ELICH PHARMACY.
IRVING PARK.....IRVING PARK PHARMACY.
GLEN ELLYN.....ERWIN PULSE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD—LOST SUNDAY A BLACK and French poodle dog trimmed lion shape; answers name Carlo. Return to 276 Michigan-av.

LOST—SMALL WHITE DOG WITH BROWN spots over ear and back; license No. 2774, attached to collar. Reward if returned to 742 Warren-av.

FOUND—MEXICAN DOG; OWNER CAN have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Janitor, 2302 Indiana-av.

LOST—TUESDAY, 13TH INST., VICINITY State and Madison, white fox terrier, spot under right eye. Return for reward to 163 Dearborn-st.

LOST—WHITE AND BROWN SPANIEL; ears brown; answers name Tatters; reward given. 4422 Lake-av.

LOST—ABOUT 11 A. M., IN THE TOILET AT the Fair, a brown colored ooze calf shopping bag, containing purse with money, paper, etc.; the finder may have the money if bag and paper are left at the main office of the Fair; party finding same had better leave as above, as payment has been stopped on check.

LOST—LAST FRIDAY, A DIAMOND EARRING; very liberal reward will be paid by THOMAS KANE, 1190 Wabash-av.

LEFT UMBRELLA AT 192 MICHIGAN-ST. Saturday night; name engraved on handle. Return same to above address and get $2 reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 238 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DR. R. W. STEGER, FORMERLY Ashland Bldg., Chicago; residence, Hotel Eastman, Hot Springs, Ark.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or any office work; accurate, quick, and good penman; 6 years with bank; failure of same reason for being out of employment; best of references. Address P Z 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH BUSIness man; expert accountant, able correspondent; experience in banking, manufacturing, and mercantile lines. Address P X 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER AND cashier; young man; 12 years' practical experience; references and bond if necessary. P Z 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUTH OF 17 WOULD like position as clerk in an office or store; experienced; good references; all testimonials, Address Z 364, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper of 22; city references. Z 807, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman with a house carrying a fine line of cigars, tobacco, and pipes; 12 years' experience. Address Z 813, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 LUMBER SALESMAN representing Pacific coast lumber products wishes to represent wholesale pine lumber yards or pine lumber mills. Address P X 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CITY COLLECTOR OR salesman; know the city thoroughly. Address P Z 1, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER WANTS POsition; competent to take charge of electric light and power plant, steam heating, and elevators; best of references. Address Z 819, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPOSITOR; English, German, or French; 1 week's trial; good position and will work cheap. Address Z 810, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRAUGHTSMAN; mechanical; first-class references. Address Z 814, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT PAINTER, decorator, and hardwood finisher. Address P X 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER CAPable of filling position in any shop. Z 873, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS BUTler and valet by experienced man, English; good recommendations. CHARLES MALINGS, Highland Park.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, FIRST-class, as gardener; single man; city references. Address Z 883, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT coachman; city refs. Address Z 877, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, WITH references; single man. Address Z 870, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; 7 years' experience; rapid; accurate. Address P Z 34, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FLOWER GARDENER BY trade (Swiss), wants a situation in private family; is able to do any kind of housework; references. Address P X 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; UNDERstanding first-class carpentry work and paperhanging; with references. Address Z 816, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK; competent young cook, good laundress, good waitress; fair wages; any part city or suburb. Call, write, or order by 'phone. No fees to pay. MATHEWS, 147 N. Clark. Telephone 958 North.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework, or will do washing and ironing by day on the North Side. Address or call at 134 Sigel-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPONSIBLE WOMan; would like office cleaning or taking care of furnished rooms or housework; to come home at night. 676 Jefferson-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, where second girl is kept; seven years in last place. Address Z 470, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WISHES C work by the day or week, or will take home. 2812 Calumet-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL IN A small American family; understand English. Address JOHN PEARSON, 251 W. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; COMPEtent; willing; city references. 26 N. Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook in small private family; best city reference. Call at 3506 Emerald-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAINED NURSE; C work cheap. 138 Ladin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD COOK; NORTH Side preferred; references. 295 N. Franklin.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WANTS sewing in families; terms reasonable. Address 441 Winchester-av., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY; competent dressmaker. M. M., 2822 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER OR cook; Englishwoman; thoroughly competent; good cook; references. MRS. P., 165 Wood-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied gratis with stenographers from highgrade lists or our advanced DICTATION CLASS. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer; neat, accurate; Remington; references. Address P Z 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher with good references; caligraph. Address Z 806, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STENographer; salary no object if permanent. Address Z 754, 100 Dune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS Stenographer and general office work. B. BARTLETT, 2849 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED traveler wishes to escort a family abroad or chaperon a young lady desiring to study in Europe; MISS CLARE, St. Mary's Hall, Central-av., Indianapolis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—CITY, TO TAKE ORDERS FOR goods on easy-payment plan. 167 Dearborn-st., R. 512.

MAN—A MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE GLOVE trade to handle our line on commission in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; line now for Illinois and Indiana. Address Leak Glove Mfg. Co., Gloversville, N. Y.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; previous experience not essential; good terms and a permanency for the right party; references. Apply after 9 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 145 State-st.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS PLASTER AND CEment salesman who has had experience in that line; none but first-class salesmen need apply. Address P X 78, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—OR COMMISSION—INTELLIGENT, gentlemanly appearing salesmen to assist in placing "The Keating System" in the wholesale and manufacturing houses in Chicago; none but strictly first-class men with good references need call; need not necessarily interfere with present occupation. Apply 606 Bort Bldg. 21 Quincy-st, between 10 and 3.

SALESMEN—25 TRAVELING, TO CARRY DR. Detchon's "Mystic Cure" for rheumatism. It cures in 1 to 3 days and not advertised anywhere. Address 414 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

SOLICITOR FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED man for large collection company; salary and commission. Address Z 820, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO SELL DIAMOND JEWELRY to friends; high social standing; bond necessary; salary or commission. Address Z 885, Tribune.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY, ONE WHO CAN read, write, and has some knowledge of figures. Apply at 1407 Masonic Temple.

BOY—ABOUT 15, TO ASSIST IN SAMPLE ROOM and run errands; $3 per week. Address Z 420, Tribune office.

BOY—TO LEARN TYPESETTING; ONE WITH experience preferred. 12 State-st.

OFFICE BOY—BY A WEST SIDE MANUFACturer; must be a good writer and well recommended. Address Z 821, Tribune office.

Trades.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN—ONE THOroughly experienced in church work. Rooms 19 and 20 Sala and Lake-sts., over Post-office.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON BONNAZ Embroidering and embroidery machines. Chicago Braiding & Emb. Co., 127 and 129 Market-st.

MAN AND WIFE—TO GO ON FARM NEAR CITY; must be fully used to all kinds of farm work. Address P Z 9, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AND REMINGTON OPERAtor—Must be thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate; address in own long handwriting, giving experience and references; $8 per week. Address Z 838, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED; SMITH-Premier operator; $10. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, $60. ROOM 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY WHO WISHES a good home. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

TYPEWRITER—OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND willing to come to my room for a couple of hours' work evenings; state price and all particulars. Address Z 813, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU ARE TIRED OF LIVING IN THE CITY send me your name and address and I will tell you where land is cheap and work is plenty. Address Z 845, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A PLACE WHERE WORK is plenty and land is cheap send your name and address to Z 841, Tribune office.

MAN OF ABILITY AND GOOD ADDRESS. 620 Manhattan Bldg.

MEN—25; WITH RECOGNIZED BUSINESS ability; references. 209-211 State-st., Room 20.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; $10. ROOM 609, 100 Washington-st.

SALESLADIES—2 INTELLIGENT LADIES NOT under 25 years; references Z 811, Tribune.

SALESLADY—AN INTELLIGENT LADY NOT under 21 as saleslady; salary $9 to $10 per week and commission; previous experience not essential; references. Apply after 9:30 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 145 State-st.

YOUNG LADY; GOOD PENMAN; $6. ROOM 609, 100 Washington-st.

Domestics.

GIRL—GOOD, SWEDISH; FOR HOUSEWORK; no washing; pay not over $3. 3358 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 19.

Call mornings.

GIRL—18 TO 20; GOOD FAMILY; TO TAKE charge of 1-year baby during day, by refined North Side family. Address Z 876, Tribune office.

GIRL—GOOD, FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 3028 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; good home and wages. Apply 2078 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small private family; references required. 3154 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at Lake Forest. Apply to L. G. PLATT, 75 Board of Trade.

SERVANT—3314 CENTER-ST.—A FEMALE SERvant. Information at home.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; OWN MACHINE, $7. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOST OR REMINGTON, EXpert. 504 Tacoma Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

BREAD AND ROLLMAKER—FIRST-CLASS; good home and wages. Address Z 305, Tribune.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WILL PAY from $5 to $15 per week to do strictly home work for us; no canvassing and prompt payment. Send self-addressed envelope. Liberty Supply Co., Boston, Mass.

PASTRY AND CAKE MAKER—FIRST-CLASS; good home and wages. Address Z 804, Tribune.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF 105-109 Madison-st., between Clark and Dearborn; 60x162; fire-proofed; good entrance; fine central light court. 910 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT — THREE FLOORS ON STATE-ST., near Adams. Address Z 881, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES and prices. 193 south Canal-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

GAS RANGE AND CASH FOR LADY'S SPRING Corset. Address Z 808, Tribune office.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, COST $475, FOR DIAmonds. Address Z 886, Tribune office.

WHAT CAN YOU EXCHANGE FOR DISPLAY horse and fine harness? Z 884, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

DO YOU COLLECT STAMPS? IF SO CALL ON WM. ROWLEY, 43 E. Van Buren-st., dealer in stamps and coins for collections. Circulars free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH EXCELlent board; reasonable.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE BOARD; FURnished room; best accommodations; rates to suit.

4525 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom adjoining, warm, with board, for two, $12; other rooms cheap.

4553 WABASH-AV.—BEAUTIFUL PARLORS, with board; very reasonable; select family hotel.

PRAIRIE-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS with board, $5, $6. Z 818, Tribune office.

North Side.

196 LA SALLE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED warm rooms and board; walking dist.; $5 up.

372 E. OHIO—ELEGANT ROOMS; EVERY CONvenience; best board, $4.50 up; walking distance.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE AV.—ROOMS WITH board; steam heat, and day board.

Hotels.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Room $1.50 a week up; with board $5 a week up; transient room and board $1 day.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST., PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates, 75c to $1.50 per day. AUGUSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN-st. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR two gentlemen; permanent; Lincoln Park district. Address Z 824, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.—FRONT and side suites of two or three rooms each; newly furnished, complete for housekeeping, with bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, etc.; strangers arriving in the city and small families boarding can live here with more comfort at one-half the expense of boarding; rents by the week.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; single or en suite; table board if desired; furnace heat, baths, gas, and comfortable home; 3 blocks from Lake; elevated road and 3 doors from Madison-st. cable cars. 111 South California-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; $8 and $10 per month. 228 S. Paulina.

North Side.

TO RENT—417 LA SALLE-AV., ONE OR TWO elegantly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat. Corner Division, second flat. References.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO-ST.—WARM, NICELY furnished single and double rooms.

South Side.

TO RENT—4128 DREXEL-BLVD., ELEGANT rooms, reasonable.

TO RENT—479 WABASH-AV., NICE, WARM rooms, day or week; walking distance.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 UNFURnished rooms east of Wells-st., between North-av. and Huron; no housekeeping. Z 871, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., VICINITY 21ST-st., several very desirable residences. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Building.

North Side.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSES, FULlerton and Belden-avs., half block from Lincoln-av cable. PESENDER & HUGE, 83 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—52 ST. CLAIR-ST., 10-ROOM house. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—387 ONTARIO-ST., 12-ROOM house. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—HOUSES AND FLATS FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st. Oak Park (formerly Smith & June).

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED——TO RENT——
PROPERTY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Good tenants secured.
Rents collected and promptly remitted.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers and Real Estate Brokers, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BUT FEW PEOPLE ARE FOOLISH enough to buy coal, cart it up and make fires every morning. All we ask of you is to look at our flats and get our prices; it is less than half you are now paying; 2, 3, 4, and 7 room flats, steam heat and boiling hot water day and night; gas ranges, baths, laundries, janitors; all rooms papered; marble entrance. Janitor on premises day and night; no children under 10 years. Call at once and save money. The Bancroft, 3622 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. CORner Indiana-av. and 22d-st., 3, 4, and 6 room flats; steam heat, hot and cold water, elevator and janitor service; all conveniences; flats now furnished with furniture of Glenarm Hotel Co. Parties renting wishing any furniture can purchase same for cash or on monthly payments for one-half original cost. Apply at elevator.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS, S. W. CORNER COTtage Grove and 32d-st.; steam heat, gas range, bathroom, etc.; rent $25. Apply to janitor at 2nd flat, or GEO. M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—AT GREAT REDUCTIONS—Steam-heated flats in the Rosalie Bldg., 57th-st. and Lake-av.; janitor will show.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED, NEWLY-PAPERED modern flats, one six room, one four room, on second floor; two blocks from elevated, four from cable; 20 minutes express; $25 and $20. Call 6034 Woodlawn-av.

TO RENT—"THE YALE," ENGLEWOOD—SUITE 1 33; 3 rooms and bath unfurnished, elevator, steam, gas, and electric light $25 per month; cafe on first floor; immediate possession.

TO RENT—
1700 State, 6-room, modern flat, only $22.50.
BARNEY, 100 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY 3119 GREENWOOD-av., partly furnished. N. BACON,
571 Monadnock Blk.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS AT L station. $10 to $13. 6385 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FLAT NEAR WORTH; WARM 6-room flats, $16. WAIDE, 6076 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT, $40 month. 3735 Forest-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—
$12 per month, 3d flat, 527 S. Western-av.
$9 per month, 2d flat, 469 S. Western-av.
$15 per month, 6-room flat, with bath, 555 S. Western-av.
$13 per month, 2d flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
Inquire 538 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 304 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—CORNER OF KEDZIE-AV. AND VAN Buren-st., 5 and 6 room modern flats; also 8-room flat, furnished, or will sell furniture cheap. Apply at 240 Kedzie-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, ALL MODERN CONveniences, $22; also barn cheap. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220, Tel. 1098.

TO RENT—CHARMING SOUTH FRONT 4 ROOM flats, $20. 279 Ogden-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING CORNER North Clark-st. Maple, 5 rooms and bath; easy walking distance from business center; gas, water, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM FLATS, WITH ALL modern improvements; bath-room, gas range, gas logs, and steam heat; $35 per month. 401 Webster-av.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, HEAT, ELEvators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 2-ROOM FLAT. STEAM heat, private bath, convenient to Alley L. Address Z 812, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

THREE STORES TO RENT IN THE BEST location in the city; the corner and two adjoining stores on the 25-ft. corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av.; suitable for any kind of business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 206 in the building.

TO RENT — 1300 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER building; 16 rooms and bath; will rent to one tenant or divide for several; most desirable location for business. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT STORE AND BASEment, 24x100, on Dearborn-st., near Madison; will rent whole or part.
BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR RENT—STORE—THE ENTIRE BUILDing 106 Madison-st. Inquire 134 Clark-st., J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—MAY 1—STORE, NO. 3918 COTTAGE Grove-av. Apply to ALLEN,
143 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—ONE STORE ON QUINCY-ST., 20x 51, Rand-McNally Bldg. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES AT ELEVATED station; $15 to $17. 6535 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition, best location, prompt service; in Adams Express Building, Nos. 183 to 187 Dearborn-st. BEST & McCORD, Agents, Room 40.

TO RENT—BANKING ROOM—ALSO SUITES for corporations or others needing desirable quarters in the fireproof Owings Building, cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts. FRANCIS P. OWINGS.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM BY BROKER ON STOCK Exchange in first-class office; centrally located. Address Z 815, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st. Room 29.

Lofts.

TO RENT—FLOORS IN CHICAGO DRY GOODS Comedy Condemnation Building 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st., and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st., good light, high ceiling, steam heat; passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIVERY BARN, EAST of State-st. Address P X 54, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, CHOICE BUSINESS corners near Metropolitan Elevated railroad stations; bargain if taken at once; full commission to brokers. Address X 721, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN ONE of the finest and best located department buildings in this city. Address X 647, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD., COR. NORTH OF 43d-st., e. f., 50x107 ft., $375 per ft.
Michigan-av., nr. 41st, e. f., 50 ft., $275 per ft.
Calumet-av., s. of 43d-st., 48 ft., $145 per ft.
Cor. 48th-st. e. of Vincennes-av., 150 ft., $100 per ft.
42d-st., e. of Cottage Grove, 25 or 50 ft., s. f., $140 per ft.
Bowen-av., e. of Cottage Grove-av., 40 ft., $150.
JOHN BOOMER, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—28x128, A 10-ROOM brick residence near 44th and Champlain-avs., $5,500 cash.
8-room modern brick residence, near same place, $7,000; ½ in clear vacant.
Brick and stone front residence north of 30th, east of State; $5,000; monthly payments. EMBREE, of B. F. JACOBS & CO., R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove cable cars.
THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE—R. 17, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 13-R. 2 FAMILY FLAT NEAR corner 55th-blvd. and Emerald; modern street imp., stone sidewalk; small down payment; bal. monthly. See owner, 507, 167 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—$25,000 FOR $18,000; 6-8 ROOM flats, double bldg., modern throughout, Sheridan-av., Woodlawn-pk cash, bal. monthly if desired; look this up. 507, 167 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR 57TH-ST., 50x150 ft., at $145.
Bond-av., near 74th-st., 50x200, at $60.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON GREENWOOD-AV., near 63d, south. 342 E. 44th.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE, 3 FINE CORNERS, ripe to improve with stores and flats.
S. e. cor. Clark and Morse-av., 173x100, per ft., $25
S. e. cor. Ashland-av. and Roscoe-av., 75x125, per foot..... 80
S. e. cor. Ashland-av. and Addison, 50x125, per ft. 80
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—ROBEY-ST., EAST front, near Leland-av., modern residence; $4,250. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM HOUSE, $1,900; $50 DOWN, $20 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; lot 25x125; adjoining lot can be bought; water pipes now being laid on property free of charge to purchaser till March 1. These prices only good till March 1. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING, 10 ROOMS AND bath, Cor. Wescott-st. and Washington-av., Summerdale; lot 50x102 ft. $4,250.
R. GREER, 86 Washington-st., R. 26.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON THE market, several houses and lots in Chicago Heights. Address P. O. Box 282, Chicago.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE GROVE LOTS IN Winnetka; will make loan to party building. GEORGE McKINNEY, 100 Washington-st., R. 715.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—WILMETTE, $500 CASH; cheap HELLIWELL, TREAT & CO., 68 Hartford Bldg.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
200 to 400 acres high and partly timbered land; natural gas, railroad running through it, 18 miles from Court House, south; just adapted for a first-class cemetery; price $250 an acre. Address Z 874, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A GOOD, WELL-IMproved farm of 240 acres, three miles from market. HAMILTON & LATEER, Hoopeston, Ill.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—A FEW TRACTS OF CHOICE CALIfornia fruit lands, improved and unimproved; just arrived from California and have property never offered before; exchange some for Chicago improved; three railroad fare to purchasers. H. WISLER, 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BROADWAY AND OLIVE-ST. PROPERTY
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ON SATURDAY,
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MARCH 3, 1894.
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MARCH 3, 1894.
MARCH 3, 1894.

The lot is 87½x127½ feet, with a 5-story stone-front office building
COVERING THE GROUND.
The gross rental of which is about $36,000 per annum.
PERFECT TITLE GIVEN.
THIS IS THE BEST CORNER
IN THE CITY FOR STORES AND OFFICES.
For particulars apply to
J. E. KAIME.
J. E. KAIME.
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.
619 Chestnut-st.,
619 Chestnut-st.
St. Louis.
St. Louis.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL LARGE TRACTS of pine lands in Georgia or Florida; will trade for bonds or stocks.
JOHN L. HAMILTON JR., Hoopeston, Ill.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY. LOWest prices. J. JOHNSTON JR., 78 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MODERN 6-7 ROOM FLAT BLDG. for immediate customer between Warren-av. and Jackson-blvd. and California and St. Louis-avs.; pay cash, balance 2 years; owners or agents answer. S. W. ROTH, 1018 W. Lake-st.

WANTED—A SMALL EQUITY, WEST SIDE OR La Grange preferred; will give one or more clear lots and cash; would take a foreclosed equity if not too large; give full particulars. Address Z 837, Tribune office.

WANTED—QUICK FOR CASH, BEST BRICK residence $5,000 to $6,000 will buy, east of Ashland, between Randolph and Jackson.
SAUBER & CO., 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HAVE $3,000 CASH TOWARDS PAYing for house; state particulars and price, or no answer. Address Z 898, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

ALL PARTIES HAVING REAL ESTATE TO EXchange, city or country, will find my office headquarters.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD,
Room 69 Major Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIVE LOTS, TOLEDO, OHIO, for some small business lots, unincumbered; price $850 each. Address Z 883, Tribune office.

TO TRADE—IMPROVED, AT 47TH AND Wright-sts., twenty-five flats and five stores. Price, $60,000; incumbrance, $30,000; want clear lots.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD,
Room 69 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR GOOD 2-story frame house to be moved; on West Side, near 12th-st. and Center-av. Address G 839, Tribune office.

WILL TAKE SURREY HORSE OR DIAMONDS as first payment on new modern Lake View home. Address Z 822, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in amounts to suit at low rates; prepayment privilege; no delay.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate at 6 per cent and 1 per cent commission; no charge for examining abstract; owners only need apply. P. O. Box 928, Chicago.

BORROWERS OF MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL estate apply to CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st. Fill up application, giving name, amount, description, and value of land, buildings, rentals, and insurance. Prompt answer will be returned. Interest 5, 6, and 7 per cent, depending on security. Money in hand.

BY CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 CHAMBER OF COMmerce—Sums in any amount from $3,000 up to $50,000; 6 per cent.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GREENEBAUM & SONS, BANKERS,
88 and 89 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS—40 TO 70 PER CENT OF THE VALUE; vacant or improved; can be paid monthly or in a term of years. Suite 1401 Ashland Block.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE without delay. W. H. STEWART, 1505 Unity Bldg.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½ and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY T

STEAMSHIP-LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

ABOUT EUROPE IN '94—CHOICE FIRST AND second cabin berths, all lines ocean steamers, at lowest rates; every facility for foreign travel. Excursion parties, all expenses included, $190 and upwards. U. S. passports, cable codes, foreign money, guide books. Circulars free. HENRY GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents (Est. 1844), 204 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 209 Clark-st. Dally y-av. station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Orden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 3:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am † 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 3:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	* 6:15 pm * 3:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 7:35 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Ishpeming	* 5:00 pm †11:30 pm	†10:05 am † 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	† 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., *9:50 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., *4:00 p. m., †5:15 p. m., 7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.

Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 p. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *9:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., †10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:35 p. m., †11:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖ Sun. only

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:20 am † 6:30 pm	† 7:00 am † 9:30 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	*10:30 pm * 6:15 pm	† 9:40 pm † 7:15 am
Dubuque	‡11:00 pm ‡ 6:15 pm	† 9:40 am † 9:40 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	11:00 pm ‡ 2:10 pm	† 7:15 am † 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	11:00 pm	† 7:15 am
Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm * 8:00 pm	† 9:40 am † 7:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	11:00 pm * 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *9:50 a. m., *2:30 p. m., †11:30 p. m., 11:00 p. m. 13:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Kensington and Hyde Park Stations. Ticket at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:30 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	† 1:35 pm	† 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 9:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	* 9:40 am	* 4:45 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:15 am	† 12:05 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 7:45 pm	† 7:20 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:30 pm	† 12:05 pm
Kankakee Passenger	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	¶11:35pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	† 10:50 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 3:00 pm	†10:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	† 7:30 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

¶On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	* 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Leath & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	* 3:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 5:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Fast Ex	*10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	*10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Kansas City, Ft. Worth and El Paso, Fast Express	* 5:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Peking and Peoria Ex	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 4:00 pm	† 9:10 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 9:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	† 7:00 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILROAD—Depot, Canal-st. and Fifth Ave. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	* 8:30 am	* 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	* 8:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Local Peoria, Illinois River	* 4:30 pm	*10:35 am
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	* 4:30 pm	*10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	* 4:30 pm	*10:35 am
Chicago, C. Bluffs & Atch. Express	* 6:10 pm	* 8:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis Express	* 9:45 pm	* 7:30 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	† 6:00 pm	† 9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	† 6:00 pm	† 9:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 pm	* 4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	† 7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	† 7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	† 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS! DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!! Chicago, Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Quincy-sts. Telephone 1969 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Dubuque	9:10 am	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:35 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	*11:27 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	† 9:40 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	† 6:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Ex. Mon. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex Sat.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pa.	Leave.	Arrive.
cific Express	*10:40 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	*12:15 am	† 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Wauksaa Ex	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am

EASTERN.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways. Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket office, 109 Clark-st., depot, and 230 Sher. House.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	7:10 am	7:00 am
East Shore and Boston Special	10:00 am	9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	10:30 am	2:00 pm
Atlantic Express	3:10 pm	9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	4:00 pm	10:30 am
Accommodation	4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York and Boston Express	*7:45 pm	† 7:35 am
New York Express	*11:30 pm†	* 6:45 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on trains leaving this station.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	* 6:05 am	* 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:40 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:35 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex	* 3:00 pm	† 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 6:25 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 243 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	* 7:45 pm	7:35 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN.
Continued.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION Passenger Station, Adams, Canal and Madison streets. Ticket Offices at Station, at 346 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	† 7:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st. and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Feb. 11, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 2:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:00 pm	† 5:30 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:22 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	† 7:30 am
Fast Mail	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Express	*10:30 pm	*10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	3:35 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:28 pm	10:45 am

ALABASTINE COMPANY SUES THE FAIR.

Asks $100,000 for an Alleged Infringement of a Paint Applying Patent.

The Alabastine company of Chicago brought suit in the United States Court yesterday against the World's Columbian Exposition for $100,000 damages for alleged infringement of a patent. The Alabastine company filed a bill in which it alleges that it is the owner of a patent process for spreading plastic materials over the surfaces of buildings by means of a pump and flexible hose. The inventor of the process, the bill alleges, is Melvin B. Church, President of the complainant company. Church, it appears, took out a patent Dec. 6, 1892, and he claims he is therefore entitled to damages for any infringement which occurred subsequent to that date. The suit states that the World's Fair is founded on the fact that a like process was used in painting the big buildings, the paint being applied by means of a pump and hose. The complainant asks the court to compel the defendant to answer the bill before a final dividend is declared and turned over to the stockholders.

Suit Against Whisky Trust.

The quo warranto proceeding against the whisky trust instituted by Attorney-General Moloney will be resumed before Judge Tuley next Tuesday. The hearing was interrupted by the absence of Judge Tuley in the South.

Court Notes.

Samuel A. Owen has brought suit for $25,000 damages against the Bureau of Law and Equity and Arthur Hull in the Circuit Court. He charges the company with having unwarrantably caused his arrest and arraignment in a justice court.

Judge Burke yesterday instructed the jury in the case of Albert L. Buker, on trial on a charge of larceny, to return a verdict of "not guilty." Buker was a collector for the Adams Express company. October he claimed to have been robbed of $700. The company disbelieved his story, but, it appears, no evidence was produced to contradict him.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—In chambers—No. 4,539 on hearing.

JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions.

JUDGE EWING—10 a. m.—Motions of course and Nos. 1, 10, 13, and 14 of February calendar. No. 8 on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—First five cases of February calendar.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Judge McConnell's business—No. 4,999 on call. No. 5,223 on trial.

JUDGE WINDES—Trial call term Nos. 5,165, 5,288, 5,302, 5,317, 5,326, 5,337, 5,352, 5,361, 5,369, 5,391, 5,416, 5,426, 5,434, 5,441, 5,458. No. 4,987 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—(Wednesday)—No. 102,424 on trial.

JUDGE BLANKE—City condemnation cases—Nos. 143,711, 143,712, 139,714, 136,876, 133,815, 133,514. No. 1,195, Lamson vs. Boyden, on hearing.

JUDGE PAYNE—Trial call, term Nos. 2,705, 2,708, 2,714, 2,762, 2,763, 2,767, 2,771, 2,773, 2,774, 2,471, 549, 2,409, 2,592, 2,404, 2,707, 1,933, 2,644, 2,649. No case on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Trial call term Nos. 1,767, 1,667, 1,702, 1,622, 4,962. No case on trial.

JUDGE PUTERBAUGH—Trial call term Nos. 1,242, 1,288, 1,301, 1,304, 1,352, 1,355, 1,177, 1,178, 181, 998, 11,099, 1,183, 1,180, 1,179, 1,113. No. 991 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—First call of 100 cases from Judge Brentano's calendar—Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive. No. 9,273 on call.

JUDGE DUNNE—10 a. m.—Trial call term—Nos. 1,051, 15,933, and 16,350, 1,892, 2,675, 2,815, 719, 2,051, 86,361. No. 17,774 on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Judge Baker's calendar from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.)—Trial call term—Nos. 1,429, 5,881, 5,886, 5,897, 6,009, 6,087, 5,708. No. 1,313 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—In chambers.

JUDGE HANECY—Judge Adams' calendar. No. 933 on call.

JUDGE SCALES—County Court, 10 a. m.—11,626 in re Solomon; 9,102—Louis Bache; 16,956—City Special; 9,590—Brown vs. Waldron; 9,633—Same; 9,697—Same. 2 p. m.—In re James Dalton; 237—Evanston Special; 11,755—In re Charles Mulwatz.

JUDGE PUTERBAUGH—Probate Court—General business.

JUDGE BAKER—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 110, 1,122, 1,662, 1,509, 1,577, 1,924, 1,721.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—Admiralty—Brooks vs. The Skylark and cases against steamer Nebraska.

More Sun Spots.

New York *Sun:* "Grasp firm my hand in amity, dear brother in calamity," to Peckham, the born blower, said William B. Hornblower.—*The Coccygiad, Canto II., vv. 17-21.*

The Cuckoo was going into the barn, bowing his head lest it should strike the ridge-pole. "Why do you duck your poll, Cucky?" asked the Nest Egg, with a frozen and superior smile. "Is it that you imagine you're a cameloopard?" "Alas! no," replied the Cuckoo Creately, putting his bill on a file, "you know I am such a Goose."

Me royal robe of the hue of blood is flecked with slosh and spattered with mud. I whistled and shouted with pipe and hallOo, I marshaled every perk Cuckoo, every son of a Cuculus. I made him come up and sing for us. Me and Wheeler, are now, alas! Me and Wheeler are sent to grass. The poor Cuckoos have their bills begrimed, and Me and Wheeler are left and limed. —*From the King of the Cuckoos.*

If Congress does not insist on putting the black woman on the rotten Hawaiian throne, it repudiates and denounces the policy of infamy as effectually as if it had expressed against it in actual words the indignant sentiment of the American people. The only possible way in which Senator Gray can obey his conscientious impulse and justify himself is to advocate the declaration of war by Congress for the overthrow of President Dole and the restoration of the savage woman, who was deposed by the revolution of Jan. 17, 1893.

Murderer Ashton Dies of Smallpox.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—Matthew Ashton, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Daniel Stone and sentenced to life imprisonment, died today of smallpox in the Dane County jail. Ashton was awaiting a second trial, the Supreme Court having granted him a rehearing.

PLEA FOR BIG DAN.

ATTORNEY DONAHOE WILL OPEN FOR THE DEFENSE TODAY.

Kickham Scanlan Closes His Argument to the Jury—He Devotes Himself Almost Exclusively to Coughlin, Showing How the Conspiracy Was Built on the Charge That Cronin Was a Spy—The Defendant's Admission to Mrs. Foy Dwelt On as Confessing Guilt.

Today Attorney Dan Donahoe will begin to tell the Cronin jury how absurd it is to suppose Daniel Coughlin had anything to do with the crime for which he is being tried.

Kickham Scanlan finished his speech yesterday. Hitherto he has devoted considerable attention to Burke and O'Sullivan. Yesterday he gave almost every minute to Dan Coughlin. After holding up to ridicule the tactics of the defense the special counsel began a bitter arraignment in which he charged Coughlin with being the leader and originator of the whole plot. He said:

"It may occur to some of the jurors in this case that there should be a reason why Martin Burke, Patrick Cooney, and J. B. Simonds and these other men could be used by Daniel Coughlin in the murder of Dr. Cronin. I want to show you the theory of the State as to just how they were used by this man. Mrs. Foy, on cross-examination by Judge Wing, is asked about the different conversations that she heard between McKenna and her husband and between O'Connor and her husband. She says that in the month of February one evening Joseph McKenna was in her house with her husband, and they were talking about Le Caron, the spy, who had about that time testified in England and created a world of excitement in the breast of every Irishman. Mrs. Foy said: 'I heard Joseph McKenna say that Le Caron was a smart man, and I laughed and said he was a fine fellow, but he was a little too smart for you folks. I said if I had that fellow Le Caron I would put a pill in his soup, and McKenna said he would get a pill in his head, or two of them.'

Charging Cronin with Being a Spy.

"Now then, what do we find? We find the Irish people of this city, men like Martin Burke and Patrick Cooney and these other poor Irish lads, greenhorns who came over here, excited, crazy about Le Caron's testimony. Why, there was not one of them but what would have stuck a knife into Le Caron's heart, and there was not one of them that could have been convicted in this country for it. And Mr. Daniel Coughlin sees his opportunity—his enemy of four years—the man who has been opposed to him in the Irish organization, a physician, a man of the world, a man of ability, a man able to cope with a hundred Daniel Coughlins on an honest field—this man he sees. And he sees his opportunity and he takes those poor Irish lads and fills their heads with the thought that Dr. Cronin was a spy. What do we find in this case? Martin Burke on the morning of May 6, 1889, saying to Gus Klahre that Dr. Cronin was a British spy and deserved his fate. And what did Patrick O'Sullivan say? Mrs. Addie Farrar, the friend of Patrick O'Sullivan for years, who had taken ice from him for ten years, without reason in the world for her to have an unfriendly feeling against him, what does she say? That Patrick O'Sullivan told her one day in her house after the murder of Dr. Cronin that Dr. Cronin was a spy and such an one deserved their fate. And Joseph Beggs, the tenant of the Carlson cottage; Patrick O'Sullivan, the man who made the contract; Andrew Foy, the husband of this woman, a fellow-conspirator of Daniel Coughlin; and Joe McKenna, a fellow-conspirator of Daniel Coughlin, all talking about spies.

"A man like Andrew Foy was no man's fool. When Daniel Coughlin first instilled into his mind that poison that Cronin was a spy, that was not altogether satisfactory to him. Andrew Foy had just about as much brains as Daniel Coughlin. He was a different caliber man from poor Martin Bourke and Patrick Cooney and these others, and he said to Mr. Daniel Coughlin: 'You say this man is a spy. Give us some proofs.' I imagine talk to Martin Burke and Patrick Cooney and fill these boys up with this talk and work them up to the proper pitch of excitement where they will kill a man unless I can satisfy them that he was a spy.' So what does Mr. Daniel Coughlin do? What does the brain that planned this conspiracy, that knew no matter what evidence there was against these men, so long as the body of Dr. Cronin could not be found they were all absolutely safe—what does this brain that saw that at a glance do? Why, it manufactured a letter, as Mrs. Foy tells you. The most likely thing in the world, which had to be done to satisfy these men."

Mr. Scanlan then read the portion of Mrs. Foy's testimony where she spoke of seeing Daniel Coughlin read a letter to her husband, of which the only portion she heard was "remove at all hazards, but use your own discretion."

How Foy Was Worked.

"Daniel Coughlin had brought these poor, unfortunate devils this proof. He had brought to Andrew Foy a letter in which those words occurred, a letter purporting to have come from some one on the other side of the water, saying that they had evidence there that Cronin was a spy. You understand, Daniel Coughlin's word was not good enough, but, bringing a forged letter to Andrew Foy, purporting to state that they had evidence over there that Dr. Cronin had been doing things against this society, satisfied them. This is the kind of a trick that Daniel Coughlin worked on Martin Burke and Andrew Foy. That is the way in which he destroyed the mind and heart of Andrew Foy and made him, as his wife says he is, 'a human monster.'

"I call a spy the meanest creature but one on God Almighty's earth—the only meaner man is the man who to destroy another's name would charge him falsely with being a spy; who would enrage men to take his life by putting up such a story as that. The spy is a gentleman, he is honorable compared with such a man. Who says that Dr. Cronin was a spy? Who of all the men that slew him dare stand up in this court-room today and say he was a spy? Not enough story to kill the man by, but a story that could not last. God's sunshine shone through it and exposed its fallacy just as it exposed this conspiracy. Did Andrew Foy come on the stand and intimate that Dr. Cronin was a spy? Did Joseph McKenna intimate that? Not much.

Her Testimony True.

"There is another reason why Mrs. Foy tells the truth. Mrs. Foy, as I told you once before, went to the State's Attorney in 1890, about six months after these men had gone to the penitentiary, and told her story. She told the same story then that she tells now. At that time her story was valueless against Daniel Coughlin; he was in the penitentiary and was there for two years afterwards. The State's Attorney must have told her, as you gentlemen know, that her story was valueless against her husband. Could Andrew Foy might testify that she saw Andrew Foy killing Dr. Cronin, but her story against her husband would not be received in a court of justice; the evidence of a wife against her husband, so that when she told that story to the State's Attorney she had no motive to tell it against her husband or Daniel Coughlin.

"You wonder why that mother told that story here? She tells you in that story that her husband had become a human monster, had deserted her and the children, and that she had stood more than any human being could bear and live. Do you wonder Mrs. Foy thought that the hand of the Almighty was on her family when since May 4, 1889, it pleased Almighty God to take to himself three of her children. In four years she lost three of her children, the last one of them, the next to the oldest boy, last summer by drowning. That is the evidence in this case. Do you wonder that the Christian mother thought it was about time to relieve her mind and her heart of the weight that she had carried for years? Mrs. Andrew Foy a liar! A good enough woman for them until after May 4, 1889. Joseph McKenna and Michael O'Connor, godfathers of her children, liked her well enough in those days, but they don't like her now. What reason have they given to you why Mrs. Andrew Foy should turn against her husband?

"I have often thought of the ride that the man took who carried Dr. Cronin to his death that night; I have often thought of the stubbornness with which those men pursued that conspiracy, renting the cottage, making the contract, doing this thing and that thing, knowing for months in their own minds that the end of it all was the destruction of a human life, and I tell you if you know the Irish character it never could have been done unless those men were buoyed up with the idea Daniel Coughlin had instilled into their minds that the man they were to slay was a British spy. Imagine the ride of the driver that night, rushing up to the door of the Conklin home, knowing that he was to take that doctor to his death. He calls on the doctor, gives his message, get him down-stairs into that buggy, rides with him for half an hour on the way to the cottage, talks with the doctor—what did he talk about, that man who knew that in a few minutes the doctor was going to be carried to eternity?

"And what do we find? We find that men who for months and months had stood the test of every fear, when it came to the final test in the early morning hours of May 5, 1889, their courage failed them and they acted like a crowd of frightened sheep, dashing south on Evanston avenue, breaking open the trunk—they had forgotten the key and had to kick it open—throwing that body in the sewer, rushing on a little way and throwing that trunk in the bushes, where it must be discovered the next morning, dashing on a little way and throwing those clothes into another sewer. What was the cause of all that fright? What thing had happened that had turned those men from cold-blooded murderers into frightened sheep? I tell you if you analyze that situation for just a minute it proves to you that Frank Bardeen told the truth."

Mr. Scanlan then took up the subject of the two knives found in the possession of Daniel Coughlin when he was arrested and which were stated by Mr. Conklin to be identical with the knives carried by Dr. Cronin. He said the only witnesses who could remember ever seeing the knives in Coughlin's possession before May 4, 1889, were his old partner, Jacob Lowenstein, and Lowenstein's brother, and the lady with whom Michael Ames, attorney for Beggs on the former trial of the case, boarded. Mr. Scanlan said it was a strange thing that none of them had been called at the former trial.

Dan Coughlin's Admission.

"I am reminded that I should read to you the statement of Mrs. Foy of the conversation between Daniel Coughlin and herself the evening of May 12, because if that statement is true it is a direct charge by her against Daniel Coughlin of being one of the murderers of Dr. Cronin and his admission of the fact. I believe you remember the statements about these secret meetings, what she heard, and the conversation that was held with Daniel Coughlin, but let me refer you to it again for a moment. This conversation occurred between Mrs. Foy and Daniel Coughlin May 12, 1889. Daniel Coughlin had called at her house to find out if Andrew Foy had returned. There was important business out around the Carlson cottage that night, I assure you. Andy Foy when he went out to Mrs. Horton's house the afternoon of May 12 was expected to clear away the débris of the crime in the Carlson cottage and Daniel Coughlin went out to Mrs. Foy's to see if Andy had returned. Mrs. Foy says she saw Daniel Coughlin on the 12th of May. That he called there and that she told Coughlin, 'Andy ought not to do that to me. He knows I will be uneasy about this now on account of this thing that has happened. Anyhow he knows I want dinner for him. I believe he is arrested.' You will remember her story that he had not been home since early morning. See how natural all this thing is. She was worried. The evidence shows you that the State's Attorney had called for Andrew Foy, and he was arrested at one time, and she told Coughlin, 'I believe he is arrested.' Coughlin says: 'No, Andy is not arrested.' He knew Andy was not arrested because he had seen Andy out there on the corner near the Carlson cottage. 'Andy is not arrested; Andy is all right. They have no proof against him.' Mrs. Foy says: 'It is a terrible thing you have done. It is better you had let the doctor alone; he will do you more harm dead than alive.' Coughlin says: 'That is all right; don't let anybody hear you talk like that.' And Mrs. Foy says: 'Well, I am uneasy. I am troubled.' Was there ever a more natural remark made by a woman than that? She was thinking about her children, and not whether this gang should get to the front or be retired by Dr. Cronin. Mrs. Foy said: 'It would have been better you had let the doctor alone. He will do you more harm dead than alive.'

IS SMALL.

T SATISFIED WITH
T IN SHIPMENTS.

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for the Week Amounts
Charges of Rate-Cutting
y—Corn Goes at Twenty
ed—New Detroit and
Tight Between Santa Fe
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a slight improvement in
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roads are far from being
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that the rates are not
and fears are expressed
cast-bound freight rates
unless the new division
is speedily put in effect

s of flour, grain and pro-
go through to seaboard
by the various Central
nes during the last week
gainst 23,643 tons for
and 52,628 tons for
week last year. Flour
were 3,645 tons, against
r; grain, 16,130 tons,
provisions, 8,482 tons.
The percentages carried
were as follows: Balti-
Big Four, 8; Chicago
go and Grand Trunk,
1.9; Michigan Central,
10.7; Pan-Handle, 9.5;
Wabash, 11.1.
all kinds of freight, ex-
, and iron, from Chicago
points in the East for the
week were 48,141 tons,
for the week previous
the corresponding week
age carried by the vari-
lows: Michigan Central,
, 4,633; Lake Shore,
, 5,389; Pan-Handle,
d Ohio, 3,003; Chicago
4,098; Nickel-Plate,
Erie, 4,363; Big Four,

CHICAGO FARES.

**Announces New Rates
fferentials.**

railroads between Chica-
ing changed materially
e or four years it was
ntials in passenger rates
ints as originally fixed
and equitable. For this
terest a short time ago
rbitration, and Commis-
of the Passenger Depart-
Traffic Association was
rator. At a hearing be-
ld in this city Feb. 15 it
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go and Detroit in either
discontinued March 1.
oner Donald announced
on as regards rates and
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and basing passenger
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ng passenger fares of the
Trunk and Detroit, Grand
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of the Chicago and Grand
Grand Haven and Mil-
or selling purposes only
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effect Thursday, March

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both ends are of a su-
equipment first-class.

A WINNING HAND.

**ntages in the Southern
e Eight.**

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Fé will make a large
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whether it will with-
n Passenger Association
ttitude the association
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will demand that the
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to honor tickets over
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ntinue the sale of tickets
that it will protect them
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med. This demand is
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competition of outside
on refuses to accede to
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he association lines will
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ion generally prevails
the Santa Fé holds the
tter and that it will suc-
the Southern Pacific to

for a Settlement.

.—The receivers of the
dition with Judge Dundy
District Court today ask-
ade May 1, 1890, between
The Rock Island be sus-
ment of compensation for
sland business between
ha and between the lat-
a. The petition alleges
he failed to pay for the
Union Pacific in hand-
t accompanied the peti-
ck Island was in default
has fixed Feb. 26 as the
petition must be filed.

E NERVES.

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to the nerves strong,
fall short of produc-
their quietude—vigor.
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dicate organism upon
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d kidney trouble.

SMALL ROBY FIELDS.

SCRATCHING REDUCES THE NUMBER OF STARTERS.

Two Favorites Out of Five Catch the Eye of the Judge First—Maggie Murphy Takes the Opening Event in a Drive and Lucinda Beats Critic and Panhandle in the Second—Dalsyrian, Oaklawn, and Speedwest the Other Winners—Today's Entries and Weights.

The second day's racing at Roby produced small fields and, as a consequence, rather indifferent sport.

Two out of five favorites won. In the opening race Tommy Tucker and Fancy were equal favorites at 3 to 1. The latter cut no figure in the race, but Tommy Tucker rushed to the front when the flag fell and showed the way to the distance where Maggie Murphy put up in time to win by a long neck. Harry K. was third.

Only four went to the post in the second race, Panhandle being favorite, with Critic a strong second choice. Lucinda was well played on account of her good race Saturday. Critic as usual delayed the start, but the flag finally fell with the field well bunched. Lucinda was in front and was never headed, winning handily by a length from Critic. Panhandle was a cheap third.

An owners' handicap was the third event on the card, and Dalsyrian was a 2 to 5 first choice. He won in a romp from Indigo, Mockahi third.

Of a cheap lot in the fourth race Flora B. was the first choice, but the best that she could do was to run second to Oaklawn, with Cygnola third.

Speedwest Wins Rather Easily.

Speedwest was at all times the favorite for the last race at odds of about 2 to 1. There was a great play on Hawkeye, and as he was backed down from 6 to 1 until he was second choice at 2½ to 1, the judges made some inquiries in order to head off any attempt that might be made to run in a "ringer." The horse proved to be all right so far as the description on the program, but he was a disappointment to those who backed him, for he failed to get any part of the money. Speedwest won easily from Bob Lytle, with Linden Boy a good third.

The summaries follow:

First race, purse $200, selling, four and a half furlongs—Maggie Murphy, 102 pounds (H. Griffin), 4 to 1, won; Tommie Tucker, 101 (McIntyre), 3 to 1, second; Harry M., 99 (Sheerin), 8 to 1, third. Time, :57¼. Comet, 87 (Wilson), 50 to 1; Fancy, 105 (C. Smith), 3 to 1; Earl, 107 (Howard), 8 to 1; Luke F., 103 (E. Taylor), 15 to 1; Tamerlane, 109 (N. Hill), 30 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $200, three-quarters of a mile—Lucinda, 91 pounds (Sheerin), 4 to 1, won; Critic, 94 (E. Taylor), 3 to 2, second; Panhandle, 97 (Cochran), even, third. Time, 1:16. Racine, 83 (T. Murphy), 20 to 1, also ran.

Third race, Owners' Handicap, purse $300, seven furlongs—Dalsyrian, 73 pounds (Clay), 2 to 5, won; Indigo, 77 (E. Cochrane), 5 to 1, second; Mockahi, 87 (E. Taylor), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Sewanee, 90 (Sheerin), 50 to 1 and Ulster, 90 (Wilson), 25 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $200, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Oaklawn, 93 pounds (Sheerin), 5 to 1, won; Flora B., 92 (Clay), 8 to 5, second; Captain, 100 (Reed), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. St. Peter, 92 (Wilson), 12 to 1 and McGinty, 92 (T. Murphy), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $200, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Speedwest, 110 pounds (E. Sloan), 2 to 5, won; Bob Lytle, 116 (E. Taylor), 8 to 1, second; Linden Boy, 126 (Patterson), 10 to 1, third. Time, :57¾. John McCullough, 106 (Royce), 20 to 1; Outright, 106 (Howard), 10 to 1; Uphate, 113 (Wardle), 50 to 1; Montclair, 116 (Murphy), 4 to 1; and Hawkeye, 116 (V. Britton), 5 to 2, also ran.

Tuesday's Card at Roby.

First race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, five furlongs—Ernest L., 95 pounds; Pokino, 95; Flora May, 100; Mickie John, 100; Fauntleroy, 100; Earl, 100; Abandon, 100; Jubilee, 95.

Second race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, non-winners in '93 and '94, allowances, four and a half furlongs—Comet, 95 pounds; Miss Bettie S., 95; Capitola, 100; King Aria, 100; Ruth, 100; Uphate, 100; Remedy, 100; World's Fair, 105; Oaklawn, 105.

Third race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, non-winners of '93 and '94, allowances, four and a half furlongs—Margaret Ann, 95 pounds; Mary, 100; Louise III., 100; Leader, 100; Tom Mackin, 100; Jim Berry, 100; Avalon, 100; Misdi, 105; Flitter, 105.

Fourth race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, allowances, four and one-half furlongs—Prince, 91 pounds; Kitty B., 81; Kismet, 88; Lily Lochiel, 92; Luke F., 93; Wandering Nun, 97; Cora A., 96; Halcyon, 97; Shenandoah Boy, 101; Weaver, 101; Echelon, 108; Little Fred, 109.

Fifth race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, five and one-half furlongs—Western Star, 88 pounds; Viola Knight, 92; Royal Garter, 95; Flora B., 95; Critic, 99; Lester, 101; Indigo, 108; Eagle Bird, 108; Warm Leland, 111.

Will Allow Time for a New Book.

At a meeting of the officers of the Roby track last night it was decided that in future if a horse is disabled while at the post all bets will be declared off and time allowed for a new book. The Eyelet incident of Saturday brought the question up. Dave Waldo is coming from Kansas City with eleven horses. From New Orleans G. W. Poole, Jake Markline, Culbertson Bros., and Louis Long are coming.

SMALL PURSES AT HOT SPRINGS.

Large Attendance, Beautiful Weather, and a Fair Track the Features.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 19.—The attendance at the races today was large, weather warm and beautiful, and track fair. The summaries follow:

First race, six furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upward, purse $125—Piracy, 92 pounds (J. Davis), 3 to 1, won; Kate Bender, 104 (Flanagan), 1 to 2, second; Jack Adler, 104 (Washburn), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:27.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling, purse $150, for all ages—Poor Abe, 102 pounds (McKnight), 10 to 1, won by a nose; Speedaway, 107 (Neal), 3 to 2, second; Dr. Wilcox, 117 (Van Dusen), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:38¾.

Third race, six furlongs, owners' handicap, Park Hotel Stakes, $250, all ages—Eunice, 99 pounds (McKenzie), 10 to 1, won; Col. Wheatley, 99 (Daly), 8 to 1, second; King Lewis, 90 (Knight), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs, selling, purse $125, for all ages—Lady Tom, 110 pounds (Daly), 4 to 5, won; Thane, 109 (Flanagan), 2 to 1, second; Mamie R., 109 (B. Morgan), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling, purse $125, all ages—Hesperia, 105 pounds (Daly), 3 to 1, won; Laura R., 105 (Flanagan), 6 to 5, second; Mike Flynn, 109 (McKnight), third. Time, 1:03¾.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Kitty Cherry, 113 pounds; Fan King, 113; Investigator, 102; Longfellow, 106; Fraud, 96; Bonnie Bess, 101; Her Along, 106; Champagne, 106; Edna L., 116.

Second race, six furlongs, selling—Jack Adler, 99 pounds; Col. Wheatley, 107; Miss Price, 102; King Lewis, 97; Bright Star, 107; Thread, 102; Dick Wright, 112; Doley Brown, 107; St. Mark, 112.

Third race, three furlongs, Sprinters' Sweepstake—Dick Tiger, 110 pounds; Lizzie, 110; April Fool, 110; Nellie Miller, 110; Lady Tom, 110; Kattler, 110.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling—Yalo '93, 98 pounds; Woodford, 111; Galen Brown, 111; Rodoo, 111; Harry L., 98; Imp. Conemara, 98.

Fifth race, eight and a half furlongs, selling—Josephine, 92 pounds; Owen Golden, 97; Buck Walker, 100; Lillie Trimble, 101; Barney Aaron, 101; Green Prewitt, 106; Bangum, 107; Honest Dollar, 121.

NOT FINISHES AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Five Out of the Six Events Are Stubbornly Contested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—From a racing standpoint the sport at East St. Louis today was all that could be desired. In five out of the six events the finishes were stubbornly contested. Jean Lessley and Highwayman were the most fancied in the opening event, both being backed equally as favorites at 5 to 2. Sam Bryant, who was only backed by his stable, won by a neck. Miss Spot, at 7 to 1, took the second race by a length from Express, the favorite, who went to the post at even. Disturbance, after being backed from 4 down to 2, won the third race handily by two lengths. The best finish of the day came off in the fourth event, when Vida T., 8 to 5, favorite, won by a nose. Oak View, at 7 to 2, well ridden by Wallace, won the fifth event by a head from Harry Warren, the 2 to 1 favorite. The closing event was won by Overton, who was backed from 4 down to 5 to 2. The summaries follow:

First race, one mile, selling—Sam Bryant, 103 pounds (Watson), 12 to 1, won; Highwayman, 108 (Smith), 5 to 2, second; Mike Conroy, 108 (Wallace), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. John Worley, Black Beauty, Jean Lessley, Merge, Carson Brook, Liederkranz, Reindeer, and Dick also ran.

Second race, five furlongs, selling—Miss Spot, 95 pounds (McCue), 7 to 1, won; Express, 105 (Perry), 2 to 1, second; Fairy, 111 (Gorman), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Ben Lee, Shiloh, Fred, Katie K., Gorella, Virginia II., and Rose R. also ran.

Third race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Disturbance, 103 pounds (C. Hueston), 5 to 2, won; Wrestler, 109 (Wallace), 5 to 2, second; Reuben Payne, 103 (McDonald), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:13. Lemon Blossom, Republic, Cleofus, Pie, and Kenmore also ran.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Vida, 103 pounds (Wallace), 8 to 5, won; Altair, 108 (J. Smith), 10 to 1, second; I. C. W., 103 (W. Flynn), 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:00. Sweetbread, My Partner, Luke Richards, Coleraine, Montella, and Top Sawyer also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs, handicap—Oak View, 103 pounds (C. McDonald), 7 to 2, won; Harry Warren, 125 (Arnold), 5 to 2, second; Ed Gartland, 107 (J. Smith), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Philadelphia, Riband, Mr. Dunlap, Paddy Flynn also ran.

Sixth race, five furlongs, selling—Ceverton, 110 pounds (Piantoni), 5 to 2, won; Envy, 106 (McDonald), 7 to 5, second; El Paso, 108 (Tocran), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:06. Russell Grey, Bayard, Catoosa, Piccadilly, Ethel Fortune, Muldoon also ran.

Entries for tomorrow at Madison are as follows:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Leo, 100 pounds; Little Fellow Jr., 105; Straight Out, 105; Sonoma Boy, 100; Bowknot, 100; Jessie Bennett, 103; Filmore, 100; Dixie B., 100; Bessie Owens, 100; Wheeler T., 100.

Second race, five and a-half furlongs, selling—Mollie L., 100 pounds; Montelin, 103; Barthol, 104; Lady Beth, 100; Jim Head, 104; Hubert, 100; Irene H., 100; Montana Belle, 100; Gov. Brown, 109; Acilojam, 113.

Third race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Austral, 100 pounds; Servitude, 100; Sam B., 105; Too High, 100; Diamond Dick, 105; Bud Brooks, 100; Mehawka Girl, 100; King Faro, III., 100; Catoosa, 100; Roy, 100.

Fourth race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Will Huntress, 92 pounds; Lemon Blossom, 100; McGinty, 105; Willie G., 100; Echo, 105; Nancy Hakes, 104; La Rue, 100; Cactus Blossom, 113; Ivanhoe, 104; Belshazzar, 101; J. B. Freed, 108.

Fifth race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Barker-Harrison, 91 pounds; Kildare, 111; Grass Widow, 90; Out of Sight, 105; Mount Mcfregor, 98; Extra, 99; Fakir, 95; Uncle John, 107.

Sixth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Henry Jenkins, 107 pounds; Labrador, 102; Pioneer, 104; Oliver Twist, 112; Bushranger, 94; Beeton, 102; John Hickey, 107; Life Boat, 99.

GOING IS HEAVY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Beverly, Henry Owsley, Red John, Bob Neely, and Mary the Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—Sixty-second day of the winter meeting. Weather fair; track heavy. The summaries follow:

First race, selling, purse $200, five furlongs—Beverly, 115 pounds (Ray), 7 to 10, won in a gallop by two lengths; Hattie Gant, 95 (Wash), 20 to 1, second; Bolster, 101 (Macklen), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾. Rebuff, Dunlap, Pearl C., Little Gear, and Little Fred also ran. Gull was left at the post.

Second race, purse $200, selling, one mile—Henry Owsley, 112 pounds (Knight), even money, won easily by a length; Hedgerose, 107 (Macklen), 4 to 1, second; Primero, 116 (Juison), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:51¼. Sight Draft, Lengthy Dickerson, The U. S., Kokomo, and Anna May also ran.

Third race, purse $250, 4-year-olds, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Red John, 110 pounds (J. Hill), 25 to 1, won by a length; Onyx, 106 (Tobin), 6 to 1, second; Ike S., 106 (Snedeker), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾. Tiffin, Jerome S., Fred Wooley, Daphne, and Little Nell also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, handicap, six and one-half furlongs—Bob Neely, 100 pounds (A. Clayton), 8 to 1, won easily by a length; Rouser, 93 (Cassin), 7 to 1, second; Rey del Mar, 106 (Snedeker), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:27¼. Wedgefield, Coronet, Capt. Drane, and Rose Bud also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, selling, seven and one-half furlongs—Mary, b. m., 94 pounds (A. Clayton), even money, won by a length; Tippecanoe, 99 (Keith), 6 to 1, second; Jim Henry, 99 (Fisher), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:44½. Outcraft, Shiloh, and Taylor Hayden also ran.

The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, six furlongs, selling—Rondeau, 90 pounds; Benita, 95; Billy Hartigan, 98; The Bull, 101; Scottish Belle, 102; Incommode, 107; Little Madge, 108; London Smoke, Tiffin, Lengthy Dickerson, Horace Leland, Sam Farmer, 110; Sanford, 113; Sight Draft, 113; Pat, 113.

Second race, four furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds—Jack Farrell, Quizada, Toss Witt, Joe Hill, Onward, Melpomene, 103; Lepros Lyon, Alderman Carey, 108.

Third race, seven furlongs, selling—Briscoe, 94 pounds; Cyrus, 99; Prettiwitt, 105; Lyndhurst, Lismore, 106; Oregon Cyclone, Vanwart, Tasco, Verbena, Elk Ridge, 110; Capt. Spencer, 111; Boro, Tenny Jr., 115.

Fourth race, six furlongs, handicap—Kindora, 95 pounds; Wahatchie, 115; G. B. Cox, 105; Wedgefield, 90; Grats Hanley, 98; Rouser, 93; Lombard, 96; Moses Solomon, 103.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Marcel, 102 pounds; Hennerin, 109; Belle P., 117; Mollie M., Ruby Payne, 117; Riverside Park, 119; Wigwam, Beverly, 122; Outcraft, Bobby Beach, 123.

TODAY'S CARD AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Four Selling Events and One Race for Maidens Bulletined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—The entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Rosie P., 93 pounds; Greenhock, 96; Joe Ellis, 97; Premium filly, 89; Gypsy Girl, 97; Auteuil, 98; Norise, 79; Pennyroyal, 104; Queen B., 94; Charger, 98; Malcolm, 101; Annie Moore, 98; Pat O'Neil, 115; Fred Parker, 105; Mutineer, 90; Joe Harding, 92.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Jennie Dean, 109 pounds; Morveu, 101; Johnny Payne, 95; San Luisrey, 107; Paulus, 95; Trix, 101; Semele, 107.

Third race, six and a half furlongs, selling—Oakland, 102 pounds; Semele, 92; Red Cloud, 115; Zampost, 106; Blizzard, 107; Royal Flush, 106; Duke Stevens, 107; Zaragoza, 96; Braw Scot, 99.

Fourth race, scant six furlongs, selling—Southern Lady, 98 pounds; Esperance, 102; Democrat, 105; Happy Band, 87; Ryland, 103; Vanity, 105; Guadalupe, 107, Hercules, 108; Folly, 105; Lady Glenn, 109; Cassim, 99.

Fifth race, scant six furlongs, maidens—Red Chief, 100 pounds; Bank Note, 109; Ryland, 112; Vamoose, 105; White Cloud, 100; Silver Plate, 95; San Jacinto, 112; Ravine, 107; Resurrection, 109. Showery; track muddy.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A bill to prohibit bookmaking, poolselling, gambling in all forms, betting on baseball games, elections, or other contests, which is said to have been prepared under the supervision of the Governor and Attorney-General, was introduced in the Legislature today.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 19.—C. W. Williams, the horseman of Independence, Ia., who was here a week ago looking over Galesburg, having received a proposition to move here, writes that he has concluded to make no radical change for five or six months; that he was pleased with Galesburg, and possibly might in the near future make it his home.

SIGNATURE LACKING ON THE NOTES.

National Bank at Youngstown, O., Gives Out $6,000 in Valueless Bills.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—About $6,000 in crisp new bills of the National Bank of Youngstown, O., was paid out to employés of the Pittsburg railroad company from the pay-car in this city Saturday afternoon. When any of those bills were presented at the down-town stores Saturday night in payment for groceries, meats, and clothing they were handed back as worthless, because the cashier of the bank issuing them had neglected to sign them. President McCurdy's name appeared on all the bills, but the paymaster of the Pittsburg road had gotten hold of a bundle of the new bills which the cashier had not signed. As many of the men who received the money from the company were working on half time their cupboards were bare Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The Youngstown Bank was telegraphed to in relation to the defective condition of the notes and wired instructions to the four national banks to take up the unsigned money at its face value and return it to Youngstown.

KEPT THE ENGINE WORKS AT HOME.

Sioux City Men Defeat a Plan to Remove an Industry.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Before the receiver's sale of the Sioux City Engine Works took place it developed that the Credits Commutation company, which expected to bid it in, contemplated removing it and the 200 skilled mechanics employed to Kewanee, Ill. A local syndicate, composed of seven of the wealthiest men in the city, bid it in over the Credits company, assuming the $150,000 liabilities and paying $20,000 for the equity. Today they consolidated with the Pech Manufacturing company and incorporated the Sioux City Engine and Iron Works, with a capital paid up of $240,000, to operate the two plants together. W. P. Manley, A. F. Call, and T. A. Black, bankers; W. M. Thompson of Elgin, Ill.; R. H. Brown of Storm Lake, and R. A. Finkbine of Des Moines are the incorporators. The consolidated works will employ 250 men.

American Silkworms for Syria.

Mrs. Carrie Williams of San Diego received a letter from a Syrian merchant in the Midway Plaisance at the World's Fair praising the superior cocoons on exhibition in the California Building and asked for eggs to test. If they prove to be within disease Syria will hereafter import from California rather than from France, where disease is now common among silkworm eggs. It is possible that this exemption of American silkworms from disease may revive an industry that at various times in our history has promised great results, but has always heretofore failed to achieve them.—*Los Angeles Times.*

L. A. W. ANNUAL MEET.

LUSCOMB DEFEATS SHERIDAN OF ILLINOIS FOR PRESIDENT.

Bicyclists Gather in Force at Louisville, Ky.—Proposed Legislation Governing the Classification of Amateurs—Michigan Delegates Without Credentials Secure Seats—Boston Withdraws from the Contest for 1894 and Gets 1895 Meet—Denver Is in the Field.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The General Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen met in annual session in the parlors of the Galt House at 10:35 o'clock this morning. Vice-President Sheridan called the meeting to order. Secretary Bassett called the roll and ninety-five delegates answered to their names. The Committee on Credentials reported eighty-three proxies, making a total representation of 178 out of 184 delegates. J. T. Holmes and H. W. Stevens presented themselves as delegates from Michigan, but stated they had neglected to secure credentials. There was a protest against taking their seats and a prolonged discussion followed. It was finally decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Rights and Privilege and they were admitted. President Charles L. Burdette of Hartford Conn., read his annual report, which he began by tendering his resignation in pursuance to a notice given at the time of his reelection last year. He proposed an amendment to the constitution suggesting the organization of a joint stock company. He treated at some length the question of road improvements and stated that *Good Roads*, which was started under the auspices of the league and which has been a big force in promoting the cause, had been operated at a financial loss. Heretofore 40,000 copies of the paper have been sent to members free of charge, and he suggested that a charge of 50 cents per year be made. Treasurer Brewster's report showed $780 in the treasury. Secretary Bassett's report showed an increase in membership of 1,989 over last year. Dr. G. Carleton Brown, Second Vice-President of the league and Secretary of the Executive committee, submitted his report, which dealt mostly in matters referred to by the President. E. G. Raymond, Chairman of the Racing Board, dealt exhaustively with the amateur question, and suggested that as a remedy for the apparent evil now existing two distinct classes of amateurs be formed, one to consist of the amateur pure and simple and the other to be termed the manufacturers' amateur. As to records only those coming within recognized conditions had been acknowledged. Mr. Raymond's report of records did not include that of 2:08¼ by claimed for W. C. Sanger, which he explained by saying that no official report had been made to the board.

The report of W. E. Perkins of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Membership committee, showed a substantial increase during the last year. Thirty-six members had been expelled.

Chairman Cassum of New York of the Committee of Rights and Privileges submitted his report, in which he treated at length the Michigan election muddle. After it had been read and accepted Mr. Connerty of Illinois offered a resolution which provided that the Michigan division elect officers in the two weeks following March 12, which was adopted.

Thomas F. Sheridan of Illinois submitted a report concerning the financial outcome of the international meet held at Chicago. There was a deficit of $700.

Charles H. Luscomb was elected President over Thomas F. Sheridan of Illinois by a vote of 126 to 55. A. C. Willison, Maryland, First Vice-President, and George A. Perkins, Massachusetts, Second Vice-President, had no opposition and were unanimously elected. W. M. Brewster of Missouri defeated A. E. Mergenthaler of Ohio for Treasurer by a vote of 123 to 58.

Boston withdrew from the race for the 1894 meet. It was the sense of the meeting that the 1895 meet should be held in Boston. The Denver delegates say they are still in the fight and are giving a banquet to the assembly tonight. The meeting adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

SKI RUNNING RECORD IS BROKEN.

World's Champion Leaps 120 Feet Through Space, Eclipsing All Previous Efforts.

RED WING, Minn., Feb. 19.—At the tournament Saturday afternoon, Torjus Hemmestvedt, the world's champion ski runner, broke his own record by sixteen feet. A previous thaw had rendered the course icy and correspondingly slippery, and the contestants dashed down the steep incline with almost lightning-like rapidity. Many excellent records had been made, and the spectators were already satisfied that they had seen the most marvelous feats of ski running possible. When Hemmestvedt came down the last time he leaped through space the enormous distance of 120 feet, which eclipses by far all the records both in this country and Norway. The champion fell in a hard place but did not hurt himself seriously.

ANSON LEADS IN THE TOURNAMENT.

A Kiss in the Last Inning Costs Charley Schaefer a Game.

Anson by defeating Charley Schaefer last night leads in the short-stop billiard tournament.

The game was close enough to be exciting, and a bad kiss in the last inning cost Schaefer the game. The score:

Anson (handicap 200)—0, 0, 0, 8, 0, 16, 16, 1, 2, 1, 3, 0, 0, 7, 0, 11, 2, 9, 4, 13, 7, 0, 0, 0, 1, 5, 4, 5, 21, 0, 8, 15, 0, 4, 0, 0, 7, 4, 3, 3, 1, 2, 0, 9, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 5. Total, 200. High run, 21. Average, 4.

C. Schaefer (handicap 180)—0, 20, 11, 6, 1, 0, 4, 19, 0, 0, 2, 0, 4, 5, 8, 1, 4, 14, 0, 5, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 19, 4, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 11, 2, 1, 2, 1, 10. Total, 174. High run, 20. Average, 3 27-49.

Suggested Site for the Big Fight.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 19.—There is a strong movement here to secure the coming Corbett-Jackson fight. Johnson's Island, located in Lake Erie a few miles from the city, is the site selected. Sandusky men arguing that as the State of Ohio has no navy Gov. McKinley and the Sheriff of Ottawa County will be unable to prevent the mill. It is undoubtedly in serious contemplation to raise $100,000 and endeavor to secure the fight for Johnson's Island. One brewer offers, it is said, to put up half the amount.

Indianapolis Ball Team to Practice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Manager Sharsig will arrive here March 1 with the Indianapolis team to begin practice work. It is given out that the date of opening the Western League may be made to conform with that of the National League, April 19, instead of two weeks later.

Shortstop McGraw Enters College.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Shortstop John McGraw will not play with the Baltimore club this season. He had a difference with the management about his salary, but he has now entered St. Bonaventure College, New York, to pursue a classical course and at the same time coach and captain the college ball team.

General Sporting Notes.

Huntingdon, W. Va.—Billy Myer's address is No. 174 S. Clark street.

The second number of Goodwin's Guide is out. It is a most complete volume containing all races from July 1 to Dec. 31.

The associated cycling clubs of Chicago will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel next Tuesday night and discuss the annual Pullman road race and transact other business.

At Lincoln Park this afternoon the Chicago and Milwaukee Curling clubs will play their third match for the white medal. Chicago won the first and Milwaukee the second, so that the winner of today's game will take the prize. Play will begin at 1 o'clock.

The prizes for the amateur boxing and wrestling championships to be given by the Chicago Athletic Association are on exhibition in the window of A. G. Spalding & Bros.' store at No. 108 Madison street. The Athletic committee has decided to give silver watches to all those defeated in the final bout in each class. The prizes are suitably engraved.

Conundrums.

How much is Leavenworth?
How fast does Chicago?
Who is it Council Bluffs?
And who laid Buffalo?
O, whom does Syracuse?
What sad sight has Racine?
Why throw that Little Rock?
Who painted Bowling Green?
—*Kansas City Journal.*

For quality, purity, boquet, and healthfulness there is no wine as good as Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.

AMERICANS OPPOSED TO THE INVASION.

Seizure of Bluefields Made the Subject of a Letter to Secretary Gresham.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The steamship John Wilson arrived today bringing Nicaragua advices. Six weeks ago orders were issued by the President of Nicaragua to Gen. Davilla to take a company of 250 men and invade Honduras. At Alaya, seven miles from Honduras, a band of 150 Honduran troops that had taken possession of the town was met and a battle followed, in which the Hondurans were defeated and driven back with a loss of forty men. Two of the Nicaragua troops were killed. One of these was an American volunteer. The Americans called upon their Consul for assistance and the Kearsarge was ordered to their relief. The news of the wreck has not yet reached Nicaragua. The President then issued orders to Carlos a Layaro, Commissioner for the Atlantic coast, to defend the coast from the Hondurans. He brought 250 men to Bluefields and took possession of the town. Fifty armed Americans had begun preparations to resist the government, but they were talked out of the idea by promises that nothing American would be molested. The Commissioner then made a proposition to the Mosquito Indians, giving them the right to control their country if in return they would allow Carlos a Layaro to become their Governor, to have his own corps of officers, and have the ports free and open and have the reservation represented in the Nicaraguan Congress. This proposition is supposed to have been rejected. The Commissioner has sent his newly-appointed Treasurer to America to make purchases, among which it is thought are included arms and ammunitions. He also brought a long communication from the government to the Secretary of State, which was mailed to Washington this afternoon. Americans living on the coast are bitterly opposed to the action taken.

"REV." HOWARD SHORN OF HIS GLORY.

He Will Have to Stand His Second Trial Without His Beard.

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The famous Howard trial has been reopened on a new charge in the Federal Court in this city and is creating more interest than the former trial, owing to the peculiar situation of the defendant, who is now at the Columbus, O., penitentiary serving his nine years' sentence for the fraudulent use of the mails. The charge now against the clerical fraud and foreign claim swindler is that of subornation of his four witnesses, Heatley, Gleason, Brockway, and Smith, who testified at the former trials. They will also be tried for perjury, having been arrested immediately after Howard's conviction last December. The Federal court convened in special session to try the cases and the entire day was consumed in impaneling the jurors. The grand jury was sent to its chambers this afternoon and is now at work on the cases and will return true bills tomorrow some time, when the trials will be begun in earnest. Howard through all the previous trial kept a bold front to the world, shielded as he was by his magnificent head of hair and beard. Now he is shorn and shaven of his glory and pride and the ugly lines made by years of knavery stand out in bold relief as the skull and crossbones on a Whitecap's warning. To meet the people of Jackson face to face in his present condition will be an awful ordeal and one of his attorneys will fight against this to the last. Speculation is rife as to the line of defense Howard will set up in this instance, and guessing on the cotton crop is nothing to the suppositions in this case.

KEIM BEATEN TO DEATH BY ROBBERS.

Startling Report Regarding the Death of the Reading President.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The startling story is circulated here that George De B. Keim, the ex-President of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was murdered. He died Dec. 17, and the announcement was made that death resulted after a lingering illness. What is said to be the secret has just leaked out. It is now said that Mr. Keim was found lying on the sidewalk near his home, that his head was badly bruised, and that his money was gone. The supposition is that it was known he was wealthy and that he was assaulted near his home and robbed. Private detectives have been at work on the case and they failed to unravel the mystery.

SECOND ROUND.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* As a scene for a first-class prize-fight the United States Senate has few equals and no superiors.

Topeka *Capital:* Will Senator Hill please nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court and let the court proceed to business?

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* Every time Grover Cleveland has a fight with Congress he gets nearer his real level as a Buffalo ward politician.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Mr. Cleveland has shown a good deal more anxiety to humiliate Senator Hill than he has to fill the vacant Supreme Judgeship.

Detroit *Tribune:* If the President has a sufficient number of United States Marshalships still in stock he may be able to make a Supreme Court nomination that will stick.

Springfield *Register* (Dem.): If Mr. Cleveland will profit by the experiences he has had in the Hornblower and Peckham cases it will be a good thing for the party and the country.

Kansas City *Journal:* The fact that Peckham was known to be an ardent State rights advocate doubtless had something to do with the almost solid Republican vote against him.

Louisville *Commercial:* Now if President Cleveland will nominate a man solely on account of his qualifications and not because he will also be a bitter pill for Mr. Hill he will be confirmed.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): There may be room for differences of opinion as to whether the ground hog has returned to his hole or not, but there seems to be none left in the case of Mr. Peckham.

Toledo *Blade:* Were he a wise man he would go outside of New York to find his next nominee, and thus end the exhibition of peanut politics between himself and Hill which is disgusting the country.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Mr. Cleveland has done his utmost. He has used the patronage as no President has

IT CUTS OFF $3,000,000

FINANCE COMMITTEE MAKES A REPORT TO THE COUNCIL.

From Estimates for $11,000,000 the Figure Is Lowered to $8,000,000—Tax System Blamed for Chicago's Limited Income—The Largest Reduction Suggested in the Police Department—How Other Branches May Fare—Special Order for Debate Next Monday.

The report of the Finance committee and the appropriation bill for the year were submitted to the Council last evening. The report favors a general reduction in salaries, also in the number of city employés, and in the item for supplies. Several supernumerary officers are dispensed with, and there is a general getting rid of pensioners.

The biggest cut is made in the Police Department. The salary of the Superintendent is cut $600; of his assistant $400. The Police Inspectors are reduced from six to four, and the salaries of the four are $300 a year less than the present. Officers all around are cut 10 per cent. The detective bureau is cut in two. Half of the present "fly-cops" will have to go, and instead of 2,200 patrolmen for regular duty the committee recommends 1,728 such patrolmen. This reduction is made to save the salaries of the patrolmen retained from being cut. There are other reductions which cannot be ascertained from a hurried glance at the bill.

All Must Bear a Share.

The committee in its preface to the report says:

We are asked to do $11,000,000 worth of work for $8,000,000. The task is no easy one, but it must be done—$8,000,000 being the sum total of our revenue. Every official and employé of the city must rise to the necessity of the occasion—come forward manfully and uncomplainingly and bear his share of the burden. No selfish motive should influence the judgment of any man, charged with official responsibility, either as an elective officer or employé. The question must be met. How to meet it is the all-absorbing difficulty. Your committee has figured it out in every form, finally reaching the unpleasant conclusion that only by the abandonment of many needed improvements, the dismissal of a number of men, and the reduction of salaries in every department can we come within the statutory limitation. Charged with the management of a city covering an area of 194 square miles—rapidly increasing in population, with legitimate increased annual expenses and decreased revenues—the task becomes more difficult day by day.

Held in subjection by the present iniquitous system of taxation, with seven assessors vieing with one another to see who can report the lowest valuation on property within his jurisdiction, we find ourselves unable to meet the growing needs of this great municipality. Though we have increased our population 1,250,000 in the last twenty years—expended not less than $1,000,000,000 in the construction of new buildings, though the real and personal property of the city has risen in value during that period to fabulous figures, we are told by the assessors that an actual decrease of $167,000,000 has taken place during that period, and our revenues are based on this valuation. Can you wonder that we are not able to meet the city's needs under such circumstances? People with moderate means are taxed to the limit—those who escape can best afford to pay—they receive the greater benefits of our increased population by additions to their business and profits.

Let every man join in an effort to redeem the city by the overthrow of present methods of taxation; but in the meantime let every man come forward cheerfully and do his part to perform the task we have before us. No one can regret more than the members of your committee the necessity for this method of retrenchment. We realize that many brave and faithful officials, already none to well paid, must suffer with the rest. We believe it better to reduce their pay and keep them in employment than to reduce the number, as we would be obliged to do if existing salaries must be maintained. To each of these we say, use your influence to abolish the law which makes it possible, under our present system of assessment, for hundreds of millions of property to escape taxation.

Cuts in the Departments.

The Building Inspector asked for $51,800. He gets $47,050. The appropriation for last year was $48,492. The salary of the Commissioner is reduced $500 and of the Assistant Commissioner $800 below the estimates. There is a reduction of 10 per cent in all other salaries over $1,000.

The Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning got $1,000,000 last year. It gets but $785,000 this year, and this includes $100,000 for the construction of five crematories. The salaries of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and clerk are all reduced 10 per cent.

The salary of the Special Assessment Commissioner is cut $500 and all clerks 10 per cent. The estimate for this department was $55,900. It is cut down to $48,800.

The Water Department estimates are also cut considerably. The Assessor's branch is reduced $2,200, the Collector's $5,260, the inspection branch $3,300, the permit branch $6,000, the meter branch $1,000, the leak and waste branch $5,000, and so on all around. This branch will bear still more paring.

The Election Board asked for $150,000. This amount was reduced to $127,000. But this is not itemized and there ought to be a fight over it.

The Fire Department estimates have been cut less than any other department—from $1,150,000 to $1,126,000. The Fire Marshal's salary is reduced to $5,400 from $6,000 and the salaries of the higher officers of the department are cut 10 per cent all around. There is a cut of about $3,000 in the salaries of the main office of the Fire Alarm Department and a similar shaving in the branch offices. Supplies for this department are considerably reduced.

Health Office Gets $95,350.

The Health Department asked for $102,589. It gets but $95,350. The reduction is due to a cut in salaries.

The appropriations for the Public Library and for the schools are the same asked for by the School and Library Departments. But it is understood the school inspectors have pledged themselves to equalize salaries by cutting down the higher ones.

The Mayor's salary is left at the figure of last year, but his secretary's is cut down 10 per cent, and the other employés of the department will also have to suffer.

All salaries in the Controller's office are cut 10 per cent. There is a similar cut in all the salaries of the Law Department except those of the Corporation Counsel and the City Attorney. The Prosecuting-Attorney is cut 10 per cent and his subordinates suffer in proportion. For some unexplained reason the Deputy City Clerk and the chief clerk under him are left as they were last year, while the minor clerks have their salaries reduced.

There is no reduction in the number of Police Justices, clerks, or bailiffs, but the salaries are reduced. The Aldermen say there will be a reduction in the numbers also.

The City Collector's salary is reduced to $3,600 from $4,000. His subordinates are cut in proportion.

The salaries of the Sewerage Department are cut from $44,900 to $37,713 and the fund for maintenance from $192,000 to $135,000.

There is a general scaling down in the Department of Public Works both in salaries and in the number of officers. The total savings in salaries in the main offices is $6,050.

Many useless employés in the Street Department and in the Engineering Department are cut off altogether.

The estimate of the City Engineer of $100,000 for dredging the river is cut down to $25,000. There are still other reductions.

The estimates aggregated $11,000,000. The report recommends an appropriation of $8,296,615, which, taking into account losses in collection, will realize about $8,212,000. This brings it within the resources of the city.

The report of the committee, on motion of Ald. Madden, was made a special order for next Monday night.

Items in the Report.

The items of the report are as follows:

City Cemetery	$ 510
City Clerk	15,300
Contingent fund	12,072
Collection city taxes	64,920
Department Public Works	1,784,014
Election expenses	127,500
Fire Department	1,512,042
Health Department	144,860
House of Correction	30,600
Judgment account	255,000
Legal expenses	20,400
Police Department	3,140,430
Salaries	209,670
Pounds	2,386
Printing and Stationery	6,364
Sewerage	211,393
Street lamps	675,000
Total	$8,212,665
Add for shortages and collections	$83,950
Grand total	$8,296,615

City Finances for 1893.

Controller Ackerman yesterday gave out for advance publication the most interesting part of his forthcoming annual report. It is an abstract of the receipts of the city and the expenditures for the year ending Dec. 30, 1893, and is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Burr, Jonathan, fund	$ 1,253
Building Inspection Department	48,618
Cost of tax sales	92
City market	5,831
Contingent fund	6
Department of Public Works	693,525
Fines of police courts	80,865
Fire Department	21,490
Fees	1,472
General fund	339,075
Harrison and Tree medal fund	24
Health Department	130,151
House of Correction	63,837
Licenses	3,784,794
Police health and life insurance fund	110
Police fund	30,148
Pounds	3,965
Public Library	7,632
Rents	50,827
Refunding loan account	495,000
Sewerage fund	129,808
School fund	2,887,168
School tax fund	18,087
Street lamp fund	146,660
Special deposit—old account	685
Special deposit—new account	142,000
Special assessment and deposit fund	7,521,589
Special assessment, Norwood Park	1,766
Suspense account	2,108
Taxes	11,882,859
Wharfing interest	1,192
Water fund	4,093,041
Special tax purchases	1,088
Election expenses	28
Legal expenses	553
City Cemetery	63
Milk Department	23
Tax forfeitures, 1891 and prior years	1,532
Interest account	6,973
Special interest account	38,991
Rogers Park—General tax	13,475
Rogers Park—Road and bridge tax	1,670
Rogers Park—School tax	11,002
West Ridge taxes	1,074
Norwood Park general	1,543
Norwood Park specials	55,194
Unclaimed salaries	2,021
Total receipts	$32,670,926
Balance Dec. 31, 1892	1,600,578
Grand total receipts	$34,271,505

EXPENDITURES.

Building Inspection Department	$ 48,438
City Cemetery	251
City Clerk's appropriation	17,150
Contingent fund	18,976
Cost collecting city taxes	148,985
Department of Public Works	3,196,857
Election expenses	144,494
Fire Department	1,557,850
Health Department fund	279,911
House of Correction	123,822
Interest account	500,737
Judgment account	131,215
Legal expenses	31,181
Milk Department	14,933
City pounds	2,235
Printing and stationery	8,136
Public Library fund	438,690
Police fund	3,560,385
Salaries	220,065
School tax fund	5,687,618
Sewerage fund	513,896
Street lamp fund	843,200
Water fund	3,671,391
Special assessment and deposit fund	7,710,688
School fund	2,890,747
Special deposit fund	399
Police health and life insurance fund	4,474
Jonathan Burr fund	1,984
Refunding loan account	498,000
Special tax purchases Norwood Park	996
General fund	142,588
House of Good Shepherd	2,400
Erring Women's Refuge	2,400
Washingtonian Home	5,000
Illinois Humane Society	162
Suspense account	593
City markets	2,302
Police courts	4,963
Special assessments—city property	484
Jurors' and constable fees	267
Rent account	5,057
Cost tax sales	8,204
Total expenditures	$32,419,737
Total receipts 1893	$34,271,505
Total expenditures 1893	32,419,737
Balance Dec. 30, 1893	$ 1,851,767

Doesn't Increase the Total Much.

When Controller Ackerman a week ago submitted to the Mayor a report showing the comparative bonded indebtedness of various large cities of the United States the report was criticised because he had not included in the bonded debt of Chicago the indebtedness of the various Park Boards. The inclusion of these items does not increase the total to any alarming extent, for the debts of the three Park Boards is $2,358,000, divided as follows: Lincoln Park, $610,000; South parks, $618,000; and West parks, $1,130,000. The indebtedness of the West parks is $113,000 of an issue of bonds of 1879, and another issue of 1893 of $1,000,000.

Mayor Hopkins yesterday notified the bailiffs of the various police courts that they must promptly make reports to the Controller as required by law, or such failure would be considered ample grounds for removal.

WOULD FORFEIT A COAL CONTRACT.

Recommendation of a County Board Committee Regarding Kelly Company.

The subcommittee of the County Board appointed to investigate the contract of the J. J. Kelly Coal company to furnish one-half ton orders to the county poor recommended that the contract be forfeited because it found the coal furnished to be of an inferior grade of Indiana and Illinois coal, much cheaper than Hocking Valley coal, called for in the contract, and that many of the half-ton orders fell short when weighed. The committee also recommended that the contract to furnish screenings to the County Hospital, held by the same company, be forfeited for the same reason. The report was referred to the Public Service committee. The County Board of Education was requested to submit a statement of all money in its hands and the receipts and expenditures of 1893. The County Architect was instructed to prepare plans for a $12,000 laundry at Dunning.

Lincoln Park Board Rejects Bids.

The Lincoln Park Board yesterday rejected the bids for the construction of the bridge and viaduct to be built within the park. The letting will be readvertised. Plans for the new animal-house and aquarium were submitted and referred to a committee.

The Golden State.

California has the largest per capita wealth of any State in the Union.

Skin

diseases are caused by impure or depleted blood. The blood ought to be pure and rich. It is *made so* by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. Scrofula and Anæmia are overcome also, and Healthy Flesh is built up. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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Paine's Celery Compound the Greatest of Remedies.

Influence of the Nerves on Various Diseases—The Way Frank Bair of Chicago Regained His Health—Prof. Phelps' Wonderful Prescription.

FRANK BAIR.

Increased cares and duties, increase in mental strain, lessened physical labor and increased mental work, have been gradually giving us bodies in which the nervous element predominates.

Diseases are today as different from diseases of a century ago as is their treatment. While the average individual now does more mental work, we are not as well able to bear the strain as they were.

Nine-tenths of us neither eat, sleep, exercise, bathe, or recreate ourselves in a proper way. It is all hurry and turmoil. Little rest and much care.

When the albumen and fibrine of the blood—the nutritious principles of the blood—become deficient in their relative proportions to the other parts of the blood, the health suffers. If nervous power be depressed, then the food is imperfectly digested, assimilated, and converted into blood and tissue.

There is the cause in a nutshell of half the diseases and illness in the world.

Here is the cure—the greatest medical discovery of modern times—the remedy first prescribed by the greatest physician of this age, Prof. Edward Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college—the remedy that has made more people well than any other ever known—the truest food for the nerves—the best known strengthener of impoverished blood—the remedy that from one end of the country to the other, and in Europe as well, is indorsed by physicians, prescribed and used by them, recommended by the plain people, unequivocally indorsed by men and women of wide reputation, blessed by thousands—Paine's celery compound.

Try it. Any druggist has it or will get it for you.

Read the following unsolicited letter from Mr. Frank Bair, whose portrait is given above, one of Chicago's best known and most highly esteemed young business men, the western agent of the great firm of Nash, Whiton & Co., salt dealers of New York:

"I have used Paine's celery compound for the past six months, and must say that it has helped me wonderfully. I had pain in my back and chest, and faint, tired feelings at the stomach, and when I would eat the taste would make me deathly sick. I became very weak, and lost about 20 pounds. After having used a few bottles of Paine's celery compound I am feeling better than I have in all my life." Try it.

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You cannot hope to be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE.

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Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

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HEADACHE.—The Stomach is disordered. Cleanse and settle it with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

HEARTBURN.—Food fermenting, not digesting. Correct the Stomach by using Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

INDIGESTION.—Start the secretions of the Stomach with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

INFLAMMATION.—Congestion run mad. Reduce instantly by free use of Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

JAUNDICE.—Blood poisoned by bile. Correct the Liver by using Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

LOSS OF APPETITE.—The Stomach is failing. First cleanse it; then tone with Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

MALARIA.—Poison in the blood. Purify by startling the Liver with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

NAUSEA.—Reaction of bile. Correct Stomach and Liver with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

NIGHT SWEATS.—Weakness. Strengthen and tone the system with Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

NERVOUSNESS.—Deranged Stomach function. Correct and tone with Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic.

PALPITATION.—Dyspeptic condition. Cure by using Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills as directed.

TORPIDITY.—Inaction of Liver. Start it up with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

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VITALITY.—Loss of vitality leads to Consumption. Lose no time. Rely on Dr. Schenck's treatment.

WASTING.—Put every organ in working trim against Consumption. Dr. Schenck's treatment will cure.

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Pantaloons worth $10 now	$6
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Pantaloons worth $6 now	$4

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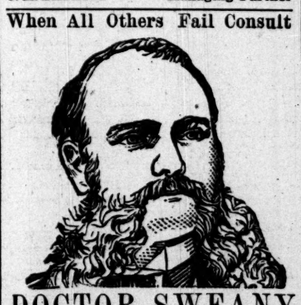

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